The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,367.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
———— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
———— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
———— including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
———— including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
Third Ditto	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertio	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Galle	3
,, Carwar	28	,, Negapatam	5
,, Mangalore	29	,, Pondicherry	6
,, Cannanore	30	,, Madras	8
,, Calicut	30	,, Coconada	10
,, Beypore	30	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Cochin	31	,, Bimlipatam	11
	Nov.	,, Gopalpore	12
,, Tuticorin	1	,, False Point	13
,, Colombo	2	Arrive Calcutta	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Bussorah	19
,, Kurrachee	5	,, Fao	19
,, Guadur	6	,, Bushire	21
,, Muscat	9	,, Linga	23
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Linga	12	,, Muscat	27
,, Bushire	15	,, Guadur	29
			Dec.
,, Fao	16	,, Kurrachee	1
Arrive Bussorah	17	Arrives Bombay	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.
No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Our STEAM BOAT will be READY at the Apollo Bunder to TAKE PASSENGERS to the MAIL STEAMER and BACK at about 3 P.M. on SATURDAY next, 23rd instant.

Fares—Going or Returning alone	Rs. 1	0
Both Going and Returning	1	8
Personal Luggage	Free.	

M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th October, 1869.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

MR. W. G. STRETTON, recently arrived from Paris and London, begs to ANNOUNCE to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC of Bombay and its vicinity that he is ABOUT TO OPEN a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT in Byculla, at No 1 LOVE LANE, PAREL ROAD, to be styled, THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

Removed from the business part of the City, and attached to a Bungalow surrounded by a large compound, the above Studio will not only afford great facilities for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but will enable the most perfect arrangements to be made for the comfort and convenience of the Public. Ladies, especially will, find the internal arrangements and the private character of the Studio particularly acceptable.

With the experience acquired in the latest improvements of the Art from his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs. Mayer et Pierson, of Paris, together with a supply of *matériel* of the most approved manufacture, Mr. Stretton is enabled to guarantee first class work only.

The Studio will be opened about the 15th instant; due notice of which will appear.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHAUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to it value.

Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salerubici) ....12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.
To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps.
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.. .. .. Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS from MONDAY 1st, to WEDNESDAY, 3rd November, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869. J. HECTOR, Agent.

CANVAS and TARPAULINS.—A fine opportunity is OFFERED to SHIPCHANDLERS, DUBASHES, and RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, for the purchase of the above at moderate prices. Apply to the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited). Elphinstone Circle, 21st October, 1869.

BOMBAY GLEE CLUB.—The WEEKLY MEETINGS of the CLUB will be resumed on MONDAY, 25th instant at 8-30 P.M., in the premises of the Scottish Education Society, (formerly old Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.) Gentlemen wishing to become Members will please communicate with the Secretary. JAMES McDONALD, Secretary.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury, Government Savings' Bank, and Public Debt Office, will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 1st, to WEDNESDAY the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, on account of DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Executive Engineer, Colaba, will receive SEALED TENDERS, up 1 P.M. on the 28th instant, for RECONSTRUCTION the MUSKETRY RANGE BUTTS.

2. All particulars can be learnt on personal application, at the office of the undersigned, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. MANT, Lieutenant, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Colaba.
Executive Engineer's Office, Colaba, Bombay, 21st Oct., 1869.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!
BADHAM and COMPANY,
Apollo House. Bombay.

BEG to ANNOUNCE, arrival ex s. s. ORISSA, Ladies' and Gents' French KID GLOVES of the best quality only.

LADIES' { Black, White, and all the new Colors.
GENTS' { Do. do. do.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

SALE OF OLD AND USELESS STORES.—On THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at 10 A.M. precisely, the above SALE will take place, at the Municipal Storesyard, Boree Bunder, subject to the Municipal Commissioner's sanction. A deposit of 5 per cent. will have to be paid on the spot and the balance on receipt of sanction. The articles must be removed within one week from date of sale, or they will be resold at risk of first purchaser.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
J. R. BROWNE,
Municipal Storekeeper.
Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, 22nd Oct., 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those persons who have not yet applied for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd DISTRIBUTIONS, all or any of them, are hereby requested to apply without further delay to the Liquidators, at the offices of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., or in default of their doing so the amount of distributions remaining unclaimed by the 18th December next will be deposited with the Accountant General or with any other person or persons duly appointed by the Shareholders at the next General and Final Meeting.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the Commercial,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } F. & St Exch. Corpt., Limited.
Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL.

	Rs.	
Popular Favorites easily arranged for the Pianoforte. By M. Hobson	0	8
Leaf by Leaf the Roses fall	0	8
Come where the Moonbeams linger	0	8
The Grave of Little Bell	0	8
I'd rather be a Violet	0	8
The whole Hog or None	0	8
Kitty Patterson	0	8
So Early in the Mornin'	0	8
Aunt Sally	0	8
The Sensation	0	8
Minnie Clyde	0	8
Early in the Morning	0	8
"Oh would I were a bird"	0	8
When Johnny comes marching Home	0	8
The Spider and Fly	0	8
One more upon the Sea	0	8
The Blue Bells of Scotland	0	8
Auld Lang Syne	0	8
Comin' thro' the Rye	0	8
Echoes des Alps	0	8
Logie O'Buchan	0	8
I'd choose to be a Daisy	0	8
Tyrolean Maiden's Song	0	8
Rosalie the Prairie Flower	0	8
The Cottage by the Sea	0	8
Ella Lucie	0	8
Santa Lucia	0	8
Polly Perkins	0	8
Anvil Chorus	0	8
Gentle Annie	0	8
Free and Easy	0	8
Wedding March	0	8
God save the Queen	0	8
Melody known as Terence's Farewell to Kathleen	0	8
The Pullback	0	8
Kate Kearney	0	8
Hampstead is the place to Ruralize	0	8
Savournan Deelish	0	8
"Slap Bang"	0	8
Et Bonderoyllup (Danish Song)	0	8
Beautiful Isle of the Sea	0	8
Miserere, and "Ah che la Morte"	0	8
Turlurette	0	8
Ghost Melody	0	8
Home, Sweet Home	0	8
Pourtant pour la Syrie	0	8
Offenbach's Champagne Chorus	0	8
Jemima Brown	0	8
Bonnie Blue Flag	0	8
Car-Foozle-Um	0	8
My pretty Page	0	8
John Brown	0	8
Tramp, Tramp	0	8
The Pilgrim of Love. Fair Lily of the Valley	0	8
My Pretty Jane	0	8
Dreaming of Angels	0	8
Come where my Love lies dreaming	0	8
Orphée Aux Enfers	0	8
"Up in a Balloon"	0	8
Tommy Dodd	0	8
Ada with the Golden Hair	0	8
Ten little Niggers. Fairies of Dreamland	0	8
The Mocking Bird	0	8
The Banks of Allan Water	0	8
The Keel Row	0	8
Lilly Dale	0	8
Soldier's Tear	0	8
Beautiful Star	0	8
Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon	0	8
March of the Men of Harlech	0	8
Dreams of the Ocean	0	8
Poor Mary Ann	0	8
Love's Young Dream	0	8
Zerlina Polka	0	8
The Ash Grove	0	8
"Sally in our Alley"	0	8
"All's Well"	0	8
The Captain with his Whiskers	0	8
Pretty Jemima	0	8
"Little Maggie May,"	0	8
Carnival de Venise	0	8
Hunky Dorum	0	8
Meet me by Moonlight	0	8
"When Ye Gang Awa, Jamie"	0	8
Mill May	0	8
Under the Willow she's Sleeping	0	8
"Hark! I hear an Angel sing"	0	8
The death of Nelson	0	8
Come Home, Father	0	8
The Butterfly's Ball Polka	0	8
I'll meet thee in the Lane	0	8
Belle Brandon	0	8
Rovioso Galop	0	8
Jack the Dandy, Ho!	0	8
Garibaldi's Hymn	0	8
May's Pianoforte Tutor, containing Selections from Il Trovatore, La Traviata, & other Operatic Pieces	3	0
Student's Manual of Marathi Grammar, designed for High Schools (2 parts)	4	8

Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAZAGON LAND & RECLAMATION Co. (Limited).—We hereby give NOTICE, that in accordance with the expressed wish of several of the largest Shareholders, the MEETING ADVERTISED to be HELD on the 29th day of October, instant, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, 22nd October, 1869.

SALE by AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, the handsomely open carved HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass and Crockery Wares, the property of different Gentlemen, proceeding to Europe and Up-country, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Also on the same day,
On account of the concerned,
An invoice of very rich large wall Looking Glasses in gilt frames
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT of CUTTING TEAK RAFTERS and POLES from the Government Forest Reserves, situated in the villages of Kashee and Ghorebunder, Talooka Salsette, and in the village Boisur, Talooka Kelvi-Mahim, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Line, will be disposed of by PUBLIC SALE on TUESDAY, 23rd November, 1869, at the Collector's Office, Tanna.

A quantity of wood cut on the Demarcation Line of the several Forest Reserves in the Salsette and Kurjut Talookas, as also dead wood lying in the Jungles of the former Talooka, will likewise be offered for Sale.

Information as to the conditions and terms of the Sales will be furnished on application at the Collector's Hoozoor office, Tanna, or of Mr. WILLIAMS Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Actg. Collector, Tanna.
Tanna Collector's Office, 21st October, 1869.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen. Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	54
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, October, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited,—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, will be HELD, at the registered office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of rescinding the following Special Resolutions, passed at a Meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st, and confirmed at a Meeting held on the 20th day of October, instant, viz., "That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily."

"That Mr. James Dickson and Mr Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be, and hereby are, appointed Liquidators of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, at a remuneration of Rs. 75 each."

"That the Liquidators be, and hereby are, authorised to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act 10 of 1866."

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be called the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited."

If it is resolved to rescind the above Resolutions, then for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions to the following effects:—

1st. That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the power given by Section 174 of Act X of 1866.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company which may hereafter be appointed be authorised to transfer, sell, convey and assign the lands, houses, hereditaments, immoveable, moveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, a Company to be formed with a Capital of thirty-five lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rupees Two Thousand each, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale the said 1,750 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees Two Thousand each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, leases, engagements and obligations of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, 22nd October, 1869.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

A handsome selection of plain Meerschaum with real Amber Mouth-pieces, or mounted with engraved Silver bands and revolving covers, just received from the

BEST MAKERS IN VIENNA.

		Cash. Rs.	as.		Credit. Rs.	as.
Astel Cutty	from	9	0	to	20	0
Albert	,,	9	0	to	30	0
Belgic	,,	7	8	to	30	0
Billiards	,,	9	0	to	30	0
Billiards, French	,,	7	8	to	30	0
Billiards, Straight	,,	7	0	to	30	0
Cutty	,,	6	8	to	20	0
Eagle's Claw	,,	10	8	to	75	0
Health	,,	9	0	to	20	0
Pear-shaped	,,	9	0	to	20	0
Prince's	,,	9	0	to	30	0
Yachter's	,,	9	0	to	30	0

ALSO A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Meerschaum Bowls, with Cherry Stems and Amber Mouth-piece ....from 10 8 to 45 0

AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Briar Wood Pipes, with real Amber, or Horn, Mouth-pieces in a variety of shapes and sizes ....from 1 0 to 12 0

The above is by far the most complete collection of Pipes ever offered in Bombay, and offers to smokers a choice rarely to be met with, at rates far below those usually charged.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
(Extractum Carnis Liebig).
Manufactured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

THE only preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the Inventor, whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c, &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz.	1	0	1	2
In jars of ¼ or ½ lb. each, per lb.	13	8	15	0
In jars of 1 lb. each ,,	12	8	14	0

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

OBSERVE!
THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

AS in future my Works will be carried on at No. 26 A, Grant Road, opposite the London Hotel, I shall commence REMOVING there TO-DAY.

ISAAC BROWN.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

ISAAC BROWN,
SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER,
PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.
All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.
No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

I, the undersigned, ISAAC BROWN, hereby inform the Public that Mr. J. HIND is not, and never has been, my Partner in business, but was my Assistant only. He has now been discharged from his duty on account of insobriety, &c.

Bombay, 21st October, 1869. ISAAC BROWN.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.
Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held in the Club Tent, on the Esplanade, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-15 P.M.

JAMES DODDS,
Honorary Secretary, B. C. C.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS having CLAIMS against the MUNICIPALITY, not yet forwarded for SETTLEMENT, are requested to SUBMIT them to the undersigned on or before the 28TH INSTANT.

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.
Bombay, 20th October, 1869.

TWO ADDRESSES will be delivered in the Town Hall at 5½ P.M., MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 25th and 26th inst., by A. WILKINSON, Esq. Subject—"The Coming and Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ the Hope of the Christian Church, and the means of preparation for that day which is at hand."

The chair will be taken by Captain Maunsell, R.E.

ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, ADVERTISED to be HELD THIS DAY, for the purpose of receiving the resignations of Messrs. P. E. Bendir and Damodhur Heerjee as Liquidators, and for appointing a Liquidator or Liquidators in their place and stead, is in consequence of a quorum of Shareholders not having been present at the appointed time, again ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 25th day of October, instant, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Bank.

DAMODHUR HEERJEE,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th October, 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 28th day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider, 1st, the Government Resolution No. 4,314, dated 7th October, 1869, on the subject of the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay; 2nd, the Proceedings of the Finance Committee.

I hereby also give notice, that immediately after the business of the Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD, when the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1870 will be received.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 20th October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and from 1st November, 1869, REVISED RATES for the CONVEYANCE of COTTON by this Railway will be brought into operation. The Rates with few exceptions are the same as last season.

Particulars will be supplied on application at the respective Stations or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company have established CARTING AGENCIES for the CONVEYANCE of GOODS between Nandoora and Khamgaum, and between Budnaira and Oomrawuttee, and that OFFICES for the receipt and despatch of Goods will be OPENED at those places from the 1st November, 1869.

The Rates may be obtained on application at either of the above mentioned places or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tenders are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of a CATCH SIDING at the Battery Hill, Bhore Ghaut.

The plans may be seen, and particulars ascertained, on application to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Fort, on and after the 23rd instant.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Catch Siding, Bhore Ghaut," not later than the 1st November, proximo.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. P. LE MESURIER, Acting Agent.
Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 21st October, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION of TRAINS and REDUCTION of FARES.

On and after the 1st proximo, Trains will leave Bombay for Bandora at 6-15, 7-0, and 7-45 A.M. and 5-20 and 5-45 P.M., and Bandora for Bombay at 7-0, 8-37, and 9-20 A.M., and 7-0 and 10-10 P.M. The Train for Ahmedabad and intermediate Stations will leave at 7 A.M. The 3rd Class Fares between Bombay and Veraur and intermediate Stations, will be reduced to three pies per mile with a minimum charge of one anna. For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS from MONDAY, 1st, to WEDNESDAY, 3rd November, both days inclusive:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.
Bombay, 20th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz.:—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 36,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,605 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Minguel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 897 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,403 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 1847, of the garden called Begum Barri, measuring 2,852¾ square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited
Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Under instructions from the Directors in London it is hereby notified that, in consequence of petitions having been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Society, all premiums received after the 22nd ultimo will be placed to a separate account pending the order of the Court.

C. J. WALLIS,
Assistant Secretary, Indian Branches.
Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

The following notification has been issued from the Head Office of the Society:—

"The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society. By order of the Board,

HENRY LAKE, General Manager.
"17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869."

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY
Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

The Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL
of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 30TH JUNE, 1869.

	£	s.	d.
Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571	11	3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500	0	0
£30 000 Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols	28,085	1	3
India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures	100,000	0	0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090	17	7
First-class English Railway. Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476	11	11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,560	12	6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341	14	8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000	0	0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160	0	0
United States Government Stocks	101,330	7	10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106	11	6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values	477,195	0	0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938	8	5
	£1,672,356	16	11
The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st December 1868, these stood at	£168,089	2	0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,
after payment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st December 1864	£621,434	15	5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146	7	3
,, ,, ,, 1866	124,165	7	5
,, ,, ,, 1867	128,583	5	10
,, ,, ,, 1868	144,945	12	2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st Dec., 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,27[illegible]	8	1

THE DIRECTORS ALSO THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT
THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,
And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

Agents for Bombay,
Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of
Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	,, 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,, 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,, 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	,, 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Pair and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	,, 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ....each	7	,, 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	,, 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	,, 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	,, 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	,, 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	,, 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	,, 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ....per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington	Drab latest shape, Tall	19	0
	Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape, Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall ....per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0

BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do. do. chased	15	,, 30
	do. do. enameled	16	,, 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	,, 30
	do. Shirt Studs	14	,, 30
	do. Collar Studs	8	,, 10
	do. Scarf Ring	10	,, 15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	,, 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes		
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty		
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½	to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½	,, 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30	

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.
Apollo House. Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.

		Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Double Waterproof Central Fire Percussion	per thousand	4	8	5	0
Waterproof Caps for Breech-loading Cases	,,	5	0	5	8
Do. Pistol Caps	,,	3	0	3	8
Do. Revolver Caps	,,	3	0	3	8
Westley Richards' Caps in Bags	,,	4	8	5	0

CARTRIDGES.

Patent "Green" Wire, for long distances, per doz.		1	0	1	4
Do. "Royal" ,, medium ,,	,,	1	0	1	4
"Monte Christo" (Bulleted Caps) for Saloon Pistols and Rifles, in boxes of 100 each:—					
No. 1	per box	1	0	1	4
Do.	per thousand only	8	0	9	0
No. 2	per box	1	4	1	8
Do.	per thousand only	10	8	12	0
No. 3	per box	2	0	2	8
Do.	per thousand only	18	0	20	0
Needle Rifle Cartridges, 75 and 110 gauges	per thousand	32	0	36	0
Revolver do. for Deane and Adams' and Colt's Revolvers, packets of 50	each	2	8	3	0

CARTRIDGE CASES.
(For Breech-loaders, of best quality only.)

"Central Fire" Cases,	No. 10 bore, per thousand		50	0	55	0
Do. do.	No. 12 do.	,,	40	0	45	0
Do. do.	Nos. 14 and 16	,,	36	0	40	0
"Pin" Cases,	No. 10 bore	,,	50	0	55	0
Do. do.	No. 12 do.	,,	40	0	45	0
Do. do.	Nos. 14 and 16	,,	50	0	55	0

CARTRIDGE FILLERS AND TURNOVERS.

For filling and finishing B. L. Cartridges, each from 10 0 to 25 0

GUNPOWDERS.

Curtis and Harvey's Diamond, for muzzle loaders; Curtis and Harvey's No. 5, coarse, for Breech-loaders; Hall's No. 2 Rifle, rough, for general purposes; Hall's No. 3, 4, and 6, coarse, for Breech-loaders; Pigou and Wilks' No. 1, fine.

In canisters of 1 lb.	each	2	4	2	8
In original packages, containing 25, 1 lb. canisters	per case	50	0	56	0

SHOT.

Walker's best Shot, Nos. A, A A, A A A, B, B B, S G, S S G, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, in bags of 14 lbs. ....each 3 0 3 8

WADDING.

Best Felt Wads, in boxes, of 250 and 500 each per 1,000		3	8	4	0
Do. Thick Concave Felt Wads, for Breech-loaders, in bags of ½ lb.	each	2	0	2	4
Thin do. do. do. ,,	,, 500	1	12	2	0

SUNDRIES.

Bullet Moulds.	Powder Flasks.	Saloon Rifles.
Capping Machines	Rifle Patches.	Shot Belts.
Cartridge Carriers.	Saloon Pistols.	Shot Pouches, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

		Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry ....(Labelled)		74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil ,,	Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil ,,	,,	32	0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. ,,	,,	27	0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.
These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Old Pale.........Black capsule	32	0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28	0
COGNAC, Pale..............White capsule	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21	0
IRISH WHISKEY	23	0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21	0

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36	0		
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30	0		
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24	8	14	0
2nd ,, RED SEAL, a good wine	18	0	10	8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule	per doz.	30	0	16	0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	,,	25	0	14	0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	,,	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	,,	18	8	10	8
ST. JULIEN..........Green capsule	,,	17	0	10	0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ......Red capsule	,,	15	8	9	0
MEDOC ....White capsule	,,	13	8		
HAUT SAUTERNES......Red capsule	,,	22	0	12	0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CLOUZEAN'S OLD COGNAC BRANDY, in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, Rs. 540 and Rs. 270.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 ,, Pints at ,, 11-8 ,,

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs. THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Ayala Albrecht Champagne, No. 1 Rs. 28 per dozen.
,, 2 ,, 26 do.
,, 3 ,, 24 do.
United Vineyard Proprietor Co's Cognac.
Bass' Beer, bottled by Purt of London, unquestionably the best Pale Ale imported.
Hodson White, Zinc, Paints, and Varnishes.
MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th September 1869.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—
Coyle & Co.'s
PALE DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.. Rs. 27 per dozen.
PORT WINE of 1840 Vintage .... ,, 30 ,, ,,
J. J. Ronaldson & Sons'
SHERRY .... ,, 18 ,, ,,
W. McEwan's
BEER......Quarts .... ,, 4½ ,, ,,
Do. ......Pints .... ,, 3 ,, ,,
REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.
Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.
Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at ....Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux ,, Do. .... ,, 18 ,,
Cognac ,, Do. .... ,, 16 ,,
Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts in 1 dozen cases at.........Rs. 30 per doz.
Pints in 2 ,, ... ,, 16 ,,
Messrs. Robb Moore & Co's CLARET,
In 1 and 3 dozen cases at..........Rs. 13 per doz.
RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.
Church Lane, Bombay, 4th August, 1869.

WANTED.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING with a respectable family in a good situation in the Fort. Address 21, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a BAR-KEEPER. Satisfactory reference required. No one need apply who does not properly understand the business. Apply by letter to R.D., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in the FORT.—ADVERTISER desires ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN to JOIN HIM. Residence very Commodious and facing the Esplanade. Expenses moderate. References exchanged if required. Address ALPHA, office of this paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO LET, a GOOD SIZE SHOP in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 20.
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished.
BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.
CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.
MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 200, and 25.
PARELL.—Four BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.
FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 400.
FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 125, 125, 150, 150, 200, 200, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869 FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few GODOWNS in the Fort and at Colaba. For particulars apply to
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few BUNGALOWS at Matheran. Rent for the Season, Rs 250 to 700.
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1870,
At Cash as. 10, Credit as. 12, to the Shilling; as under.

OFFICE EDITIONS IN CLOTH.

	English Prices. s.	d.	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
No. 8.—1 Day in a page, with Sunday	6	6	4	0	4	14
,, 9.—2 Days in a page, with Sunday	5	6	3	8	4	2
,, 10.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	4	6	2	12	3	6
,, 11.—3 Days in a page, without Sunday	4	0	2	8	3	0
,, 11B.—3 Days on 2 pages, Dr, Cr., without Sunday	6	0	3	12	4	8
,, 11D.—3 Days on 2 pages; left page for mem., right for cash	6	0	3	12	4	8
,, 12.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	3	0	1	14	2	4
,, 12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page, with Sunday	4	0	2	8	3	0
,, 13.—3 Days in a page, without Sunday.	2	6	1	10	1	14
,, 14.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	4	0	2	8	3	0

"ROUGH" EDITIONS, IN LIMP BOARDS.

No. 31 Interleaved.—A week in the opening of 2 pages	2	6	1	10	1	14
,, 32 Do.—A week in a page	1	10	1	2	1	6
,, 33.—A week in the opening of 2 pages	1	4	0	14	1	0
,, 33 Interleaved	2	4	1	8	1	12
,, 34 Do.—A week in a page	1	8	1	1	1	4
,, 35.—A week in the opening of pages	1	0	0	10	0	12
,, 35 Interleaved	1	8	1	1	1	4

POCKET EDITIONS, IN ROAN TUCK.

No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	2	6	1	10	1	14
,, 20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	2	0	1	4	1	8
,, 22.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	2	6	1	10	1	14

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MUSIC
FOR
MILITARY BANDS.

No. 1.—Selection from "The Contrabandista," by ....A. S. Sullivan.
The Hussar's Waltz ....E. Hartmann.
No. 1 A.—Six Marches:—
"Novara," Quick March ....Sowerthal.
"Crown Prince," Do. ....Do.
"La Périchole," No. 1 ....Burckhardt.
"La Périchole," No. 2 ....Do.
"Der Recrut," Quick March ....Gung'l.
"Corso," Do. ....Lübert.
No. 2.—Selection, "Robinson Crusoe" ....Offenbach.
No. 2 A.—Fanfare Militaire ....Rossini.
La Périchole Quadrille ....Coote.
No. 3.—"Erin" Fantasia on Irish Airs ....Basquit.
No. 4 A.—Potpourri, "La Part du Diable" ....Auber.
No. 4 B.—Galatea Waltz ....Brunette.
No. 4 C.—Recit, Air, and Chorus from "Indra" ....Flotow.
Geraldine Waltz ....Charles Godfrey.
No. 5.—Overture, "Ruler of Spirits" ....C. M. Weber.
La Carita, Sacred Chorus ....Rossini.
No. 6.—Concert Aria (for Clarionet Obligato) ....Bergson.
Le Premier Amour (Polka de Concert), for Cornet-à-Piston) ....E. Neuman.
No. 6 A.—Grand Selection, "Oberon" ....Weber.
No. 235.—Selection, "Beatrice di Tenda" ....Bellini.
No. 237.—Overture, "Mannschaft an Bord" ....Suppe.
Polka, "Die Antelope" ....Gung'l.
No. 238.—Hand-in-Hand Quadrille ....Zieher.
Violet Galop ....Lamont.
Price per Part—Rs. 8 cash.

LATEST EDITION OF
CHAPPELL'S COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF
CHRISTY MINSTRELS' SONGS.

Three Vols. in one, containing 146 Songs, Duets, &c. Elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt edges, price Rs. 7 cash.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
RAMPART ROW, and FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & COMPANY'S
LIST OF
NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

		Rs.	as
La Sonnambula	Thalberg	3	2
I. Puritani	do.	1	10
Norma	do.	2	2
Il Barbiere	do.	1	10
Stradella	do.	2	8
Lucia de Lammermoor	do.	2	0
Semiramide	do.	4	4
Miserere D'Allegri	Liszt	4	2
L'Africaine No. 1	do.	3	0
Do. ,, 2	do.	5	0
La Gazza Ladra	Leybach	2	8
Jone	do.	3	0
Le Pré aux Clercs	do.	3	2
Don Juan	do.	3	0
Othello	do.	2	2
I. Puritani	do.	3	4
Guillaume Tell	do.	3	2
Freychutz	do.	2	18
Les Noces des Figaro	do.	2	8
La Petite Russie	Blumenthal	2	6
Une Larme	do.	2	6
Le Gondolier	do.	2	8
La Caressante	do.	2	4
La Source	do.	1	18
Badinage	do.	1	8
Faust	Burgmuller	2	2
L'Africaine	Kruger	3	6
Faust	do.	3	18
Chant du Soir	Ketterer	1	8
Il Fuoco Fatuo	Sanfiorenza	2	0
La Cascade des Roses	Ascher	1	14
Les Fitres de la Garde	do.	1	8
La Zingara	do.	1	8
I Vepres Siciliani	Coop	2	2
La Forza de Destino	do.	3	8
Tanhaüser	Jaell	1	2
La Juive	Voss	3	8
La Baladine	do.	2	4
L'Usignuolo Valse	Gungl	2	4
Danza dei Pazzi do.	do.	2	4
Un Saluto all Italia do.	do.	1	18
Storie Intime do.	Rovere	2	2
Principe Reale do.	do.	3	2
Domani Quaresima do.	do.	2	18
Chiacchiere Galop	do.	1	0
Qui Vive do.	Ganz	2	18
L'Africaine Polka			
Un Saluto	do.	1	8
Schneider	do.	1	0
Visconta	do.	1	8
Pochini	do.	1	4
La Milanese	do.	1	8
Rabadan	do.	1	18
Dichiarazioni Amorose	Mazurka	1	4
Sempre Sola	do.	1	4

PIANOFORTE DUETS.

Faust	Leybach	3	12
Il Barbiere	do.	4	0
Four Pieces	Schuman	3	4
Lucia di Lammermoor	Menozzi	3	4
Un Ballo in Maschera	Cerimeli	4	6
Belisario	do.	3	0
Anna Bolena	do.	2	0
Giuramento	do.	2	8
Il Barbiere	Menozzi	2	10

*** The above prices are for nett cash. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay, 12th October, 1869. SOUNDY & Co.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s
SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.

In stone bottles with spouts for convenience of pouring out
Pints, per bottle, ...10 Annas. Per doz. ....Rs. 6 0
Quarts ,, ,, ...1 Rupee. ,, ...,, 10 0

COPYING INK.
Pints, per bottle, ...1 Rupee. Per doz. ....Rs. 12 0
Quarts ,, ,, ...1-12 ,, ...,, 20 0

BRIGHT RUBIAN RED INK.
Half pint stone bottles each 1 Rupee Per doz. ....Rs. 10 0
Dealers supplied.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1870 can now be had from the undersigned. Lists can be had on application. They are charged at a uniform rate of ten annas per shilling.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.—A large collection of the newest is now available for selection. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TREE AND SERPENT WORSHIP, illustrated by a large number of Photographs. Rs. 60.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MUSIC.—Catalogues of all Messrs. Cocks and Co.s Stock and Publications can be had of the undersigned, who will be happy to order any selections at the Catalogue Prices. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

OLLENDORFF'S Method of Learning to Read, Write, and Speak the French Language in six months. Rs. 4. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

EXAMINATION STUDIES.

		Rs.	as.
Forbes' Hindustani Dictionary		26	4
——— ditto	Roman character	22	8
———	Manual	2	4
———	Bagh-o-Bahar	7	12
———	Baital Pachesi	5	12
———	Hindustani Grammar	6	12
———	Translation of Bagh-o-Bahar	5	0
Eastwick's Interlinear translation of Baital Pachesi		10	8
Forbes' Arabic Grammar		11	4
———	Reading Lessons	9	8
Faris' Arabic Grammar		3	4
Catafago's Arabic Dictionary		25	0
Stevenson's Murathee Grammar		5	0
Leckie's Guzerati Grammar		5	0
K. Mulji's Guzerati Dictionary		3	0
Benfey's Sankrit Dictionary		26	4
———	Grammar	6	4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.
NORTON ON THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, applicable to the Court of India. Seventh Edition, Octavo bound in cloth. Rs. 17.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PRINSEP ON THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. Third Edition. Rs. 16.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STARLING ON INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE. Rs. 18-12.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

O'KINEALY ON THE INDIAN PENAL CODE; with Notes, Rulings, Decisions, &c. Rs. 15.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GRADY ON THE MAHOMEDAN LAW OF INHERITANCE AND CONTRACT. Rs. 8-12.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GRADY ON THE HINDOO LAW OF INHERITANCE. Rs. 21.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THEOBALD'S ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA, from 1834 to 1867, 5 vols., half bound. Rs. 60.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

AITCHESON'S COLLECTION OF TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS, relating to India and the neighbouring Countries. 8 vols. Rs. 50.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—
COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened dull, but in the afternoon there was some demand for Colabas and Mazagons at Rs. 1,795 and 1,350, respectively, for time.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Gore, Major, 3rd Hussars, on Remount duty, from Ahmednuggur.

Jones, Veterinary Surgeon, 3rd Hussars, on Remount duty, from Ahmednuggur.

Maule, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

Westropp, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.

Small, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Smith, Lieutenant, 85th Light Infantry, on sick leave, from Meean Meer.

Mackeray, Lieutenant, 41st Regiment, to proceed to England, from Subathoo.

Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel, 92nd Highlanders, to proceed to England, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on leave, to Surat.

Maule, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Morris, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on leave, to Nuggur.

Hunter, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Baroda.

Small, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 20th October, 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—1-8th King's—Lieutenant Sawyer, from 25th October to 5th November 1869, on privilege leave, and Captain Jones, for 60 days, from date of departure.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 20th October, 1869.

Major J. F. Chapman is placed on general duty, Mhow.

Barrack Sergeant P. O'Halloran is promoted to Sergeant on the Unattached List, with effect from 19th June 1869. This promotion is to carry no pay with it.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Sindee :—

Captain M. J. J. Mignon, Bombay Staff Corps.

The services of Captain C. E. Basevi, Royal Artillery, being urgently required with the Jacobabad Mountain Train, that officer is directed to rejoin without delay, travelling by the rail dawk and steamer at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—Colonel C. S. Longdale, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, for thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel R. O'Connel, from 11th October to 31st October 1869, to remain at Bangalore on medical certificate.

Lieutenant T. B. Humfrey, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, from date of departure, to 31st October 1869, to proceed to Poorundhur on medical certificate.

Lieutenant R. M. Chambers, 5th Regiment N. L. I., from 15th November 1869 to 20th November 1869, in extension, to remain at Vingorla and the Coast on medical certificate.

Poona, 21st October, 1869.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by the permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 16th October 1869 :—

Lieutenant H. B. Abbott, Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant to Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine (consequent on his departure from India) of his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General from the 9th instant.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names :—

Mr. E. G. Birch, 6 months.

Mr. J. J. Grey, 6 months.

Mr. James Kelleher, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival in India on the 29th ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the appointment of Lieutenant A. H. S. Neill as 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, vice Lieutenant A. F. Taylor, Captain H F. Showers is transferred to the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, as Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, until further orders.

Major A. R. McMahon, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah, to officiate as Political Agent at Mandalay during the absence on leave of Major E. B. Sladen, or until further orders.

Lieutenant H. R. Spearman, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in the Commission of that Province, vice Mr. J. K. Macrae, promoted.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B L. Forbes, Officiating Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Kurrachee, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for twenty months.

Mr. W. A. Ingle, the Deputy Collector in charge of the Kurrachee Treasury, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Kurrachee.

Mr. Forbes made over charge of his Office to Mr. Ingle on the afternoon of the 27th August 1869, and proceeded on leave on the following day.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that the profits derived from agriculture in the temporarily settled Districts of Assam, shall be exempted from the Income Tax during the current year, 1869-70.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant James Waterhouse, of the Royal Artillery, Assistant Surveyor General, attached to the Surveyor General's Office—27th June 1866

Ensign Henry James Barr, of the 58th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry—8th September 1868

Ensign Barr will rank as Lieutenant in that corps.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—4th Sikh Infantry.

Ensign J. A. L. Montgomery, of the 92nd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the period Lieutenant W. C. Ramsden may officiate as Quarter Master of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, or until further orders.

Major J. Leven, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 29th October 1869, or subsequent date, to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—Jamalpore Companies.

Lieutenant C. Cleworth, to be Captain, vice Captain J. C. Batchelor.

Mr. R. Heenan, to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Cleworth, promoted.

Mr. A. Mears, to be Lieutenant, to complete the Establishment.

The appointment of the above Officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

Captain R. J. Abbot, Officiating Commandant, vice Major T. H. Salt, retired.

Peshawur Mountain Battery.

Second Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) J. Hills, V. C of the Royal Artillery, to be Commandant, vice Second Captain M. Elliot, appointed Major of Brigade to the Inspector of Artillery, Northern Division.

The extension of furlough on private affairs for a period of 18 months to proceed to Europe, granted to Lieutenant H E. Ryves, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Cavalry, by G. G. O. No. 939 of the 7th September 1869, is cancelled at that Officer's own request.

Major Edward Bosc Sladen, of the Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent, Mandalay, in the territory of His Majesty the King of Burmah, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years embarking at Bombay.

Second Captain Frederick Eustace Lewes, of the Royal Artillery, Commanding No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenants Charles Richard Pennington and Charles Albert Dodd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 4th October 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—1st Sikh Infantry.

Captain L. C. deL. Daniell, late Officiating Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing Officer, during the period Lieutenant A G Ross may officiate as Staff Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, or until further orders.

Quarter Master General's Department.

Captain G. A. Gregson, of the 26th Foot, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the establishment, vice Major H. E Quin, whose term of staff service in that grade expires on the 1st November next.

Captain W. S. A. Lockhart, of the late 44th Regiment Native Infantry, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 3rd Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to complete the establishment.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Captain W. F. Edwards, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the Retired List from the 14th October 1869, and will receive the half pay of his rank.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department from the 22nd July 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. Willes, appointed Commissary General :—

Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Sibley, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissary General, to be Deputy Commissary General.

Major H. B. Chalmers, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Major J. Leven, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Major J. S. Ogilvie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Briggs, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Major J. A M. Biggs, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Lieutenant W. R. Bunbury, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class (on leave to Europe), to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Milne, of the Bengal Infantry, having completed ten years' service in the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 25th August 1869.

Lieutenant Henry John Nuthall, of the 102nd Foot, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 6th August 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. W. F. F. Handcock and T. E. Heaford, Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade, Oudh, are promoted to be Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st September 1869.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. U. Price, Bengal Staff Corps, formerly Superintendent of Roads in Jeypore, and lately employed temporarily on famine relief works in Rajpootana, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay in the Military Department, from 1st October 1869.

Mr. C. Nuttall, Controller of Public Works Accounts, 5th Class, now on leave, will revert to the position of Deputy Controller, and is posted to Bengal.

Lieutenant E. A. Trevor, R.E., Officiating Controller of Public Works Accounts, 5th Class, Hyderabad, is confirmed in that appointment from 1st September last.

Mr. F. Barnes, Accountant 1st Grade, Accountant General's Office, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Controller, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. C. Gordon, or until further orders.

Mr S. J. Pigott, Accountant, 1st Grade, Oudh, is transferred to the Central Provinces.

Mr. G Carpenter, Accountant, 1st Grade Central Provinces, is transferred to Oudh.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH OCTOBER.

Port	Goods	Rate
London	Cotton	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	No ship loading.
	Seeds	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, Sept. 30.
	Duke of Newcastle	Airey	Australia, July 6.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Cochin	Clark	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steam Barge Lotus, Nacoda. to Beypore.

Ship Sea Bird, Martin, to Tuticorin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Asia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Orissa, to China, &c.

Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.

Ship Fazle Curim, to Judah and Hoodeeda.

Ship Persian Packet, to Batavia.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander	From
17	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Moulmein, Sept. 9.
	Hyderee	Nacoda	Bombay, Sept. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel		
17	Robert Lees	—	—
	Baldovan	—	—
	Saint Marnock	—	—

Passengers per steamer Mahratta—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and daughter.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 17 Armey .... — ......Ganjam.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 16 Belvidera .... — ......Colombo.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. C. F. H. Johnston.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

A. C. Moore, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or, by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Warden.	W. Wedderburn, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.

Hon. Secretary—John Cameron, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. Cooper, B.A.

Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss Watling.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

CHARLES BARNARD, Clerkenwell, London, begs to inform the merchants of Bombay that he will shortly introduce to their notice the " Electro-Carbonized" Pens, recently invented and manufactured by him; and has no doubt, from the marked favour shown them, both in Europe and America, that the " Carbonized" Pens will also meet their approval; the above Pen, possess many great advantages over the ordinary steel pens, not the least of which is their not being so liable to corrosion; the points are made circular, and will not cut or spatter through the thinnest or coarsest paper. They are uncommonly smooth on the point and do not tire the hand or arm after excessive writing, neither do they leave that disagreeable cramped feeling usually experienced after writing a length of time, and will, if *carefully used*, outlast six or eight ordinary steel pens. The " Electro-Carbonized" Pens are used in preference to all others, not excepting Gold, by the principal Government Offices, Banks and Commercial Houses in Europe and America.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DALLAS—October 17th, at Calcutta, the wife of John Forbes Dallas, Esq., of a son.

BRUCE—October 16th, at Calcutta, at the house of her father, Dr. Murray, Inspector General of Hospitals, the widow of the late Captain A. N. Bruce, late Political Agent in Haraotee, of a daughter.

BROWN-CONSTABLE—At Fullertol, Luckipore Cachar, the wife of Captain C. L. Brown-Constable, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

HEXTER—October 14th, at No. 4, Hartford's Lane, Calcutta, Mary, the beloved wife of Henry Hexter, Esq., Revenue Survey Department, aged 20 years, 5 months, and 7 days.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the " BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

CONSIDERING the large trade which is carried on between India and the European Continent, it is not surprising that the mercantile community should be somewhat anxious about the Emperor's health, the tranquillity of France, and the preservation of peace. But there is not much more reason for apprehension now than there has been at any time since the *coup d'état* established the Empire. At any moment for the last ten years the Emperor might have died, or have entered on a policy involving universal warfare. No one could say how long his hardy constitution would survive the steady attacks he made upon its endurance, nor whether at any given moment he might not have deemed a bold military policy essential to the maintenance of his power, the succession of his heir, and the firm foundation of his dynasty. It was touch and go in 1863-4, with respect to America, and again in 1866 and 1867, *àpropos* of Germany; while his life has been all along nearly as precarious as it is admitted to be now—admitted because he is so much older, and growing older every day. It is this element of age which constitutes the difference between the Emperor's chances of life now and any year since 1859; and, of course, it is a very important element in the calculation of chances. On the other hand there is the proverb that threatened men live long, to console those who can find consolation in proverbs, and there is the fact that many men have lived long periods under the grip of mortal diseases. Madison, the American President, said he had lived to be upwards of ninety, with three mortal maladies for permanent tenants of his enfeebled frame. The Emperor seems to possess great constitutional strength, and to vanquish the assaults of his domestic foes; but the pitcher that goes often to the well is one day broken. So far as he is personally concerned he has to dread an enemy more dire than death—paralysis, epilepsy, or imbecility; but so far as the rest of the world is concerned the effect may be pretty much the same, whether the Emperor lies in State as a corpse, or survives his self-command as an idiot. If there is to be a convulsion it will come in either case; and, we suppose, a commercial panic or commercial distrust would be just as great whether we heard from London that the Emperor had become an imbecile, or that he had ceased to live. Those who have long been content to trade upon the probability that this potentate would last, at least another year, are in no worse position now—with this qualification, that Napoleon III. is a year older. The circumstances only demand a little extra caution.

But, judging from the tone of the European papers, there seemed to be some dread, not very great, however, of war, or a *coup d'état*, or possible internal convulsion. Positive assertions with regard to the near future of the French nation are of no value; but it may be reasonably doubted whether any of the three calamities will befal them and Europe. War is highly improbable for these reasons. The Emperor is incapable of directing a war or taking any share in it, except from his study desk. It was with great difficulty that he was prevented from going to the Crimea, and he did go to Italy. He would not like to trust any of his generals, no sovereign does who can help it; for the French might give the glory to the successful captain, or heap the disgrace of failure on the head of the Emperor and exact the penalties from him. War is always full of risk, and the Emperor cannot afford to incur the deadly peril of possible defeat. If he could be certain of victory he would go to war, because a success against Germany, bringing with it an increase of territory, would establish his dynasty. But there is no certainty, and we believe there will be no war. The probabilities of a *coup d'état* are still less than the probabilities of war. For the simple reason that the Emperor can have nothing to gain by a *coup d'état*. What is he to strike at? There are no enemies visible and active who threaten his power. There is an assumed hostile majority in the Legislative Corps, and there is, what there has always been, a small but powerful minority which *is* hostile, but scarcely more hostile to the Emperor than to the majority. The Republicans hate the Constitutionalists quite as bitterly as they hate the Imperialists. In society, also, there are determined foes of the Bonapartes, but French society has usually been inimical to the reigning authority. The Emperor's relation to all parties is in no degree similar to that which subsisted in November 1851. Then an independent Chamber was conspiring against him; now he has generally conferred certain privileges on the Chamber, but not to an extent which makes that Chamber independent. In addition, there is undoubtedly the change which has been worked among the voters, a change implying more weariness of a fixed rule than any deeply-seated conviction that greater freedom would be desirable in itself or more conducive to the common weal. Nowhere do we find anything which a ruler could strike at, and if there is to be a stroke something must be struck. Nor can we suppose that the concessions of the Emperor were the fruit of a sudden panic or of mere impulse. He is not impulsive. Power to act on the spur of the moment has been denied him. He cannot resolve without deliberation. He broods. All the enterprises in which he has engaged have been the result of long meditation. One of the strongest elements of his power has been uncommon patience. If, then, the recent concessions were not the offspring of impulse, but of matured thought, how very improbable it is that they will be suddenly revoked by a stroke of Statecraft. The most probable reason for granting them was a perception or suspicion on the part of the Emperor that his son has not his father's great capacity for personal government. He must have studied the character of the Prince Imperial; he must have seen that the boy takes after his mother; and he probably judged that the youth's qualities are not those out of which it was possible to manufacture a ruler such as the French people require. The Emperor knows that people better than any living man, for he has observed and reflected on them all his life long. His care, therefore, will be to adapt the institutions of France to the probable calibre of his successor. Hence, we infer, he will not draw back, but go forward; and, remembering the brooding habit of his mind, we cannot impute his slowness in giving effect to his decrees to hesitation. True it is that he may have misconceived the situation of affairs and that there may be need for more promptitude; but the likelihood is that the Emperor understands the facts better than his critics; and that the delay may be properly ascribed to the inherent difficulties of the enterprise. The danger of an internal convulsion does not seem much greater now than at any former period. The Reds would not find more sympathy or help from the moderates, and if they did there is still the army, the loyalty of which to the Bonapartes no one has impugned. Indeed, here lies the pith of the whole question. As long as the Emperor retains his hold over the army, and his senses, in other words the will to issue an order, no revolt can succeed; and the French people know that better than any outsiders.

But if the Emperor should die suddenly? Then of course, there is the chance that an attempt would be made to overthrow the dynasty, but there are many chances against it. The orderly classes are not less in love with order; the merchants are not less desirous of peace; the peasants have not less dread of general distrust and confusion; the army would not be without chiefs devoted to the Bonaparte family. An accident might, it is true, set the country in a flame; the soldiers might quarrel with the pekins, or quarrel with each other; and the Republicans might strike in. All that can be said with certainty is that the uncertainty is great. The trading classes here and elsewhere must judge for themselves and act with caution. Undoubtedly the death of the Emperor may set the French people loose, and Europe may be convulsed; that is a contingency for which all parties should be prepared; but the chances of a peaceful issue out of a riskful crisis must not be overlooked. It is three years since M. Thiers uttered his famous *mot—l'Empire est flambé*. L'Empire, though the worse for wear, has survived, and seems to take a good deal of undoing. Yet it cannot be concealed that the Emperor has materially lost ground, especially in the field of foreign politics, about which the French are so sensitive; and that loss of reputation, as a successful man, is probably the most serious influence against which his successor will have to contend.

THE Government of India has recognized Mr. Jules Regnand as Consular Agent for France at Cochin.

THE Fee Fund Committee have, we observe, commenced the construction of a carriage way on the north side of the bandstand on the Esplanade. When it is finished there will be a carriage way right round the bandstand.

THE Allahabad journal believes the Government of India some time ago recommended to the Secretary of State that the pay of the junior ranks in the Department of Public Works should be increased by Rs. 50 per mensem.

THE telegrams state that the " Rev. John Fieldon Mackarmar" has been appointed Bishop of Oxford. The name should perhaps be the Rev. John Fielder Mackarness, M. A. of Exeter College, Oxford, and domestic chaplain to Lord Lyttleton,

IT is said that Mr. Macleod, the newly appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, cannot take his seat until a special Act empowering him to do so has been passed by the Legislature. This (remarks the " Englishman") is a strange comment on the state of the law in British Burmah.

THE Governor General having notified his intention of leaving Simla on the 19th instant, it has been directed that the Council of the Governor General shall after that date, and until further notice, assemble at Calcutta in the territories under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

IN the official report of rainfall in this presidency, published in last " Government Gazette," the figure representing the fall at the European General Hospital was 127 inches 41 cents. We have reason to believe that there is an error of about ten inches in these figures, and are astonished to find the error repeated from week to week.

THE " Pioneer" is really going too far. Witness the following " Hindustani Con." which we take from its column :—" Q.—What is the straightest timber known? A.—Cedar Wood!" But that is this to another, following the above and fitly called a " floorer ?"—" Q.—When is a man fully justified in knocking down a mountain? A.—When the Mountain's called Himalaya (him liar)."

IN consideration of the liberal spirit which Mussamat Mitho Bìbì and Mussamat Mandar Bìbì the wives of Ràì Sàh Bànwàri Làl Bahàdar, of Chaprah, have evinced in offering to give Rs. 10,000 each towards the construction of a gate and well in the saràiè at that place, the Supreme Government has conferred upon each the title of " Jàwàd-ul-Nissá, Sàludàh-i-Khàndàn," as a personal distinction.

A BILL, to regulate the construction and maintenance of public works for irrigation, navigation and drainage, and applicable to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, is published in the " Gazette of India" as a preliminary to its consideration by the Legislative Council. It contains 119 sections and bears the signature of the industrious Mr. Maine.

IN view to prevent inconvenience, the Government of India has directed that military officers of the Bengal Presidency, proceeding to Bombay to appear before the Standing Medical Committee to obtain sick leave to Europe, are to provide themselves with two copies of their medical cases, c. (both of which must be taken by themselves), one for their own use in Europe, and the other for record in the office of the Standing Medical Committee at Bombay.

THERE has been no particular news brought by the " China Mail." From Japan we learn that the Russians are believed to be quietly making further aggressive movements in Saghalien. In another column a few notes will be found of the movements of the Duke of Edinburgh. The Austrian treaty with China was signed on the 2nd September, after much delay on the part of the Chinese. It is said that not only is the " religious toleration" clause omitted, but Austria binds herself to exclusion from the " favoured nation" clause. Another outrage has taken place in Formosa, two Europeans having been attacked and one wounded. We also read that petty annoyances to foreigners in Peking are being commenced by the natives. It is stated that two of the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Williamson have been apprehended.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR arrived in Bombay last night from Poona by the afternoon train. His Excellency will probably remain in Bombay till Wednesday, and during his stay will live at Malabar Point.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Behar, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail to-day, for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers :—

For Marseilles—Mr. McBean, Mr. and Mrs. Pigot, Mr. and Mrs. Quinton, and Lieutenant A. E. Dummler, R. E.

For Southampton—Mr. H. A. Cherry, Mr. Richard Crawshaw, Mrs. J. H. B. Haclear, Mrs. Walker and infant, Mr. James Jamieson, and Mr. Arthur Devon.

For Aden—Mr. Howe.

For Suez—Colonel Hamilton, Captain D. J. Stewart, and Mr. Thackeray.

For Malta—Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon,

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GEN. G. G. MacDONELL.

THE " Madras Times" of Monday last announces the death at the presidency early the previous morning, from apoplexy, of Brigadier-General G. G. MacDonell, Commanding Northern District. General MacDonell only arrived at Madras by the steamer Busheer on Wednesday the 13th instant. He entered the service in January 1826 more than forty-three years ago, and in April last was appointed Brigadier-General of the second class and to the command of the Southern District. Only a little more than two months ago, or on the 12th of August, he was promoted to the first class and transferred to the Northern District. From the official record of his war services we learn that the late General was present with the force that marched from Bangalore on the 8th April 1857, to quell the insurrection in Canara, was employed in the suppression of the mutiny in Bengal 1857-58-59, commanded the field detachment that proceeded from Dorundah to Chota Nagpore to subdue the insurgents, defeated the rebels in an engagement on the 22nd January 1858, capturing four small field-pieces, totally routing the enemy, and killing their leader. Served with the force under Major-General Whitlock, K.C.B., in Bundlecund, and commanded the infantry detachment that proceeded in March 1859 under Brigadier Faddy against Runmust Singh.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WE learn by the China mail that H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh was received on equal terms by the Mikado of Japan. He left Yokohama for Hiogo on the 16th instant.

The future movements of H. R. H. were uncertain. It was rumoured at Hongkong that he had visited Tientsing and re-embarked for Hongkong; and much disappointment was felt at Shanghai in consequence of a report that he did not intend to visit that place.

The Japan papers say there was nothing in connection with the Galatea, her royal captain, officers or crew, that did not leave a favourable impression.

In one circumstance that happened on the Duke's visit to the Mikado, a proof was given of the rapid breaking down of the old exclusiveness of the Japanese Imperial Court. After the formal interview, the Prince, Sir Harry Parkes, and Sir Henry Keppel were asked to see the grounds around the palace. As they were so engaged, a high officer approached, and told them that His Majesty the Mikado was in a pleasure house in the garden, and would be glad to have some conversation with them. They of course went, seats were provided, and they sat some time chatting. It seemed—to those who know what the character always attached to the Mikado is and has been by the Japanese, high and low—among the greatest evidences of the real approach to modern views and ideas that have yet been given. On a subsequent day an uncle of the Mikado, a Miya, only a few degrees less sacred than the ruler himself, actually dined at the British Legation to meet the Prince, and attended a ball after the dinner. With him were two members of the government, both considered to be among the most enlightened men in the country.

THE COTTON CROPS.

WE are indebted for the following to Mr. Melville, general manager of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited). It is dated Bombay 22nd October :—

The following reports have just reached me from the cotton districts regarding the weather and crops :—

Sheagaum, 20th October.—The past week has been one of uninterrupted sunshine, and should this weather continue, we may expect a very fine crop.

Oomrawuttee, 20th October.—The fine weather here still continues, and the crop is fast coming to maturity.

Broach, 21st October.—Since my last the weather has been fine with a N. E. wind, and the plants are branching freely. The resowings in Deijbara are doing well. Locusts in immense numbers made their appearance here on the afternoon of the 14th instant. They, however, left the next morning, taking a S. W. course, having done little or no damage to the crops, and much less than was expected to the trees. They again made their appearance on the morning of the 19th and are reported to have done some injury to the rice and bajree crops.

Surat and Randere, 21st October.—A portion of the crop, especially in the vicinity of the latter place, is now looking very well. Locusts have visited this neighbourhood also, and are causing some damage amongst the corn crops.

Ahmedabad.—The crops here are progressing favourably.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FUTURE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

LONDON, 4TH OCT.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says it is finally settled that Lord Napier of Magdala is to succeed Sir William Mansfield next year.

In Manchester Chief Justice Kelly has been disabled through being thrown out of his cab, thereby fracturing his skull.

CONTINUED DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

The Republican disturbances continue in Spain. It is reported that a Cuban filibustering expedition, numbering 16,000 men, has escaped from one of the American ports.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

LONDON, 6TH OCT.

Advices from Madrid state that the Republican insurrection is spreading.

The Danish " Ridsdag" has been opened. The King expressed his confidence in the ultimate acquirement of North Schleswig.

The Superior of the Carmelites has ordered Father Hyacinthe to return to his Monastery under penalty of excommunication.

The Solicitor General has been appointed Lord Advocate.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government have submitted a Bill to the Cortes for suspending the guarantee of personal liberty throughout Spain.

The Rev. John Fieldon Mackarmar has been appointed Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Wilberforce being translated to the Bishopric of Winchester.

The Empress Eugenie has arrived at Venice, whither the King of Italy has gone to visit Her Majesty.

SURRENDER OF VALENTIA.

LONDON, 12TH OCT.

Latest advices from Spain state that Valentia has surrendered unconditionally after a bombardment of three hours.

The case against Mr. Kirby, Finting and the Orosencudon (sic) and the Directors of the Albert Life Assurance for conspiracy has been dismissed, the prosecutor being absent.

LONDON, 15TH OCT.

The Dean of Ely has been appointed Bishop of Carlisle.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 15TH OCT., NOON.

Total sales of Cotton	56,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	29,000	,,
,, Imports of Cotton	22,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	7,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	425,000	,,

Fair Dhollera 9d.

LONDON, 18TH OCT. AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was improving.

Fair Dhollera 9d.

The Neera from Southampton takes out £25,000 in gold for Bombay.

The ship Quorn has arrived from Bombay.

KATTYAWAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJCOTE, 19TH OCTOBER.

CLOUDS of locusts passed scarcely a mile from this station a few days ago and took a westerly course. The people complain of serious damage to crops, but I can scarcely believe it, since I hear from reliable sources that the damage cannot exceed 15 per cent. and, considering the unusually favourable character of the season, I should say the loss is almost *nil*. Grain dealers, however, have raised prices considerably, and there is no help for it, since the free trade system renders the authorities helpless to interfere and regulate prices.

An apparently wilful and deliberate murder was committed on Thursday evening last by a Mahomedan lad in the employ of the Guicowar as a sowar. The murdered man was also a sowar in the same service. The thing which led the murderer to kill his victim was a piece of horse's head-rope worth a little more than a rupee, which the lad had taken a fancy to, but which his father, who is a duffedar in the same service, had given to the murdered man. Brooding over the fancied wrong, the lad, while returning from the Dussera procession, availed himself of the opportunity, while in a line with the murdered man, to shoot him with a loaded gun he had taken with him when going out. The man died instantly. The lad was secured, and he has made a candid confession. He is in custody, and will be tried at the next Criminal Sessions that will be held on the 2nd proximo and at which two other serious cases will be brought to trial, namely, one of a Saeela Bhyad named Gugjee, charged with murder, dacoity and cutting off noses and ears, and the other of a lot of men in the service of one of the Aunundpore shareholders, charged with murder and causing grievous hurt.

The weather is, and has been for some time, clear and calm, in spite of Captain Saxby's predictions, and there is every indication of the cold weather setting in earlier than usual.

Our able and energetic First Political Assistant, Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Law, has had conferred upon him by Government extended powers to try criminal cases involving sentences of seven years' imprisonment, and fine to the amount of Rs. 10,000, appeal against his sentences lying to the Political Agent.

THE ORDER ABOUT CIVIL ENGINEERS' COMMISSION EXPLAINED.

MANY of our readers will be gratified by the following circular order, addressed from the Public Works Department of the Government of India to all subordinate administrations and dated Simla 6th October 1869 :—

" The Governor-General in Council having reason to think that the object and intention of the notification recently published by the Government of India, prohibiting the receipt of commission by all persons employed in the Public Works Department, has been in some instances misunderstood by civil engineers in the service of Government, I am directed to address you for the purpose of stating that nothing could have been further from the intention of the Government of India than to impute to the profession of civil engineers any unworthy practices, and to request that the following explanation of the object and origin of the notification in question may be communicated to the civil engineers serving in ———

There is no question that civil engineers in England are at times remunerated by commission on work done, or ordered to be done, under their supervision, which is, as stated in the notification, regarded to be a part of their *legitimate remuneration*. No reference was made or implied to any illicit receipt of gratuities. The Governor-General in Council being of opinion that such a practice, however recognized and openly acted on elsewhere, is not compatible with the principles on which a public service ought to be conducted, considered that it was necessary to declare this in a formal manner, in order that no doubt might exist on the subject; and the reference was made to the civil engineering profession in England to indicate more exactly the scope of the order. It was ascertained that no such distinct prohibition of the receipt of commission existed in the Public Works Code, and it was deemed suitable to take the occasion of the reprint of that code, which is now going on, to add the necessary instructions on the subject. The order was accordingly issued in the usual manner, and inserted in the *Gazette* for general information, and it was directed alike to all persons of all grades, whether civil or military.

The Government of India unreservedly declares its complete confidence in the body of civil engineers in its service. It has long been, and continues to be, the desire of the Government of India to recognize their merits and just claims as fully as those of any other class of its officers, and its appreciation of them is sufficiently proved by the large addition to the number of civil engineers employed under Government during the last few years. Further, so far from there being at the present time any disposition to depreciate the value of the services of the civil engineers, the Government of India has lately had before it proposals, which it is hoped will take early effect, for improving their position generally, and placing them, in respect to their emoluments, on precisely the same footing as all other officers employed on the same duties."

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY.

REPORTS of the deaths of the undermentioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Bengal Military Department during the month of September 1869 :—

Lieutenant H. Holford, Unattached List, 28th Aug. 1869, Saugor, intestate; widow, Mrs. Holford; son, Mr. C. H. Holford, Chengalpattu, Central Provinces.

Captain G. Peddie, 41st Foot, 11th September 1869, Subathoo.

Assistant Surgeon G. C. Dunn, 5th Lancers, 15th September, Lucknow.

Lieutenant A. C. Hennessy, Bengal Staff Corps, 16th September, Landour.

Lieutenant F. P. Jones, Bengal Staff Corps, June 1869, intestate.

MILITARY OPERATIONS AT THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

THERE is no doubt of the fact that a military movement has been made by a British force at the North-West frontier. It is mentioned in several of the papers we received yesterday. The *Englishman*, which appears to have some good source of information in the Punjab, gives the following details :—

" A striking confirmation has reached us of the timeliness of our yesterday's article on the proposed changes in the administration of the Punjab. A British force is at this moment more than half way up the Black Mountain, and a severe retribution has been taken for the petty, but politically important insults, which the Hussunzyes have offered us so frequently of late. Last week a large village was burnt, its crops were wasted, and 150 head of cattle carried off by our troops. This vigorous measure will prove a significant warning at the very commencement of the cold season, that any thing like a recurrence of depredation or marauding, upon the part of the mountaineers will be severely visited. It has been found necessary to get rid of the clumsy double system of Government to which we alluded yesterday, and to invest the whole conduct of the expedition in one man. The Agror valley has been removed from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals, and this is the first overt sign of the new policy that is to be pursued.

" It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and of shame that we observe the command of the expedition has been given to Lieutenant-Colonel Rothney C. S. I., of pleasure, because he is unquestionably the best man for the work; and of shame, because he has been allowed to go so long unrewarded for his brilliant services on the Black Mountain in the last campaign. We understand that the whole operations are to be entrusted to him, and that he will form an advanced camp either upon, or close to the Black Mountain, with the station of Abbottabad, in which he has so long commanded, for its military base. Colonel Rothney is a man of singular tact and judgment, with energy sufficient to give great vigor to any operation he may direct, but fortunately without that fool-hardy dash, so fascinating to the junior officers of a frontier force, but so politically fatal in a commander of a frontier expedition."

BOMBAY.

MR. CURSETJEE BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE has, we understand, been appointed by the Nizam's Government to be talookdar of Nandier, in room of Mr. Burjorjee Viccajee, deceased.

THE REV. MR. LEFEUVRE'S LECTURE in the Indo-British Institution on Thursday night was listened to with much interest, the audience manifesting their satisfaction by voluntary gifts to the schools amounting to Rs. 207.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Director of the Indo-European Telegraph yesterday reported to Government that the cable communication was perfect to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Bussorah; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

THE REV. H. HARPUR, of St. Aidan's College Birkenhead, will preach to-morrow evening in Trinity Church, Sonapore. Mr. Harpur has been appointed to the pastoral charge of the jails and the local railway mission, in succession to the Rev. E. H. DuBois.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. TRAVANCORE, Capt. Eastley, arrived yesterday from China with the following passengers :—From Singapore—Mr. C. O'Lalla and servant, and Mr. Hukeem. From Penang—Mr. and Mrs. Quinton. From Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon. From Galle—Mr. Brown.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening :—

Quick March		
Duet from Luisa Miller		Verdi.
Quadrille	Hit and Miss	Hervé.
Selection	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Waltz	Florence	Godfrey.
Galop	Sturmvogel	Faust.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of this Society will be held in the library room of the Grant Medical College this afternoon at half past 4 o'clock, and the following communications will be read and submitted for consideration :—1. Notes on two cases of excision of the Os Calcis. 2. The treatment lately adopted in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Hospital in cases of Tetanus. By Mr. Gopall Shewram.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.—Weekly concerts in aid of the funds for enlarging the abovenamed Church have been held for the last month and will be continued every Tuesday until Christmas in Mr. Cooper's bungalow, The Wilderness, Mazagon. The concerts hitherto have been very successful, and as the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly given their services are well known for their musical talent, it is hoped the success will continue.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of Hamjee Somla, a calassee. It appears that on Wednesday while the deceased was sitting at the rudder of a boat he suddenly became faint and fell into the sea. His body was recovered on the following day. The jury came to the conclusion that he had met with his death accidentally by drowning.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Connon disposed of a number of municipal cases. Mooteechund Nuttoo was fined Re. 1 for each of twenty five days during which he had allowed a wall to stand in Ketturwady Lane, and was ordered to pay a further fine of Rs. 10 per day for the time during which it may in future remain.—Purshotum Meghjee was fined Rs. 10 for depositing building materials on a public street, and an additional Rs. 10 for not obeying a summons of the court though it had been duly served.

THE LATE MANAGER OF THE GUZERAT TRADING COMPANY.—It may be in the recollection of our readers that in the beginning of this year a well known native speculator, whom our vernacular contemporary, the *Jami-Jamshed*, calls " Premchund's child," by name Keekabhoy Hurnarayen, and late manager of the Guzerat Trading Company, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fined by the Session Judge of Ahmedabad for criminal breach of trust, cheating, &c. We now learn from the *Ahmedabad Summachar* that in consequence of a strong recommendation from several medical men, and the superintendent of the jail at Ahmedabad, the local Government has ordered that the prisoner should be discharged from the jail. He has accordingly been discharged.

BROACH COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Broach Collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th September, we learn that in the Broach talooka the crops were flourishing. In a few of the fields the rice and bajree crops have suffered from a heavy fall of rain during the fortnight. In the talooka of Unclesur the crops were flourishing, except in a few low-lying fields, where the cotton crops have suffered from the heavy fall of rain. In Ahmode the crops were flourishing. In Jumboosur the crops were flourishing, except in a few low-lying fields. The sowing of the khureef crops was in progress. In the Hansote talooka the crops were in a good condition. The state of public health was reported to be good. There was no cattle disease during the fortnight.

THE 2ND QUEEN'S REGIMENT.—It is officially stated that the head quarters of the 2nd Queen's, including the band and staff, will proceed at once to Bombay and remain there until further orders. We learn from the Division Orders that a detachment of the 2nd Queen's, consisting of eight officers, 210 non-commissioned rank and file, 23 women, 28 children and 89 native followers, will march to-day *en route* for Sattara. —*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 22.

THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY will be established at Mahableshwur on the 3rd proximo. The following officers will proceed with Army Head Quarters :—The Adjutant General of the Army and the Quarter Master General of the Army. Correspondence of an emergent nature only is to be addressed to Mahableshwur; all other correspondence to be addressed to the Adjutant General, Poona.—*Ibid.*

ARJOONA WULLUD BHOWANEE was found guilty of committing an unnatural crime, and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 21.

GENERAL GORDON—We hear that General the Hon'ble A. Gordon, C. B., intends to avail himself of privilege leave at the end of the current month, in order to proceed to Egypt to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal. General Gordon will be accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain C. W. Hume.—*Ibid.*

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will most probably leave Poona on Saturday or Monday next, and will remain at Mahableshwur until the 2nd of next month, when he will pass through the station *en route* to Calcutta, to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Three companies of H. M.'s 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's will leave this for Sattara to morrow (Friday) morning, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Conner, to relieve a similar detachment of the 8th King's Regiment, who are under orders to rejoin the head quarters of their regiment at this station. It is said that Her Majesty's 1-8th will leave Poona for Nusseerabad about the 5th proximo.—*Ibid.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity, October 24th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 299 and 346.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 195, and 325.

Anthem.—1 Chron. xxix. 10-30.

The offertory will be devoted to the poor of the district.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 161 and 141.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 12 and 157 (Part I.)

The offertory to be devoted to the poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 169 (Let Saints on earth in concert sing) and 261 (Come pure hearts in sweetest measure).

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon by the Rev. W. H. Harpur, S.P.G. Hymns 117 (Jesus lives!), 188 (O Lord, how joyful 'tis to see), and Dr. Faber's " O Paradise."

Collections at both services in aid of the funds of the Church.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 160.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 150, 88, and 11.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Sir John Lawrence, lying off the Customs' Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship Hydrabad (lying off the Mint) at 11 o'clock.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A MEETING of policy-holders in the above company was held at the office of Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the proceedings of the committee appointed to watch the interest of policy-holders, and of considering what further steps should be taken in the matter. Mofussil policy-holders had been requested to communicate their views to the committee, and to send proxies to the committee or to friends in Bombay to represent them at the meeting, but there was not a large attendance.

On the motion of Dr. Diver, seconded by Mr. F. H. Souter, Colonel Hatch R. A. was called to the chair.

The Honorary Secretary (Mr. G. A. Summers) read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman then said the meeting had been called in the first instance to receive the report of the committee appointed on 27th August, and he proceeded to read the report of which the following is an abstract :—

Messrs. Hulse, Trustram and Co. of 61 Cheapside, London, had been appointed to act as the committee's agents in London, and Mr. Hurrell had been requested to communicate with them by telegram, informing them that they had been appointed to act on behalf of the Bombay policy-holders, and requesting them to keep the committee fully informed of the steps taken in the winding up of the company.

Up to date, 63 policy-holders had authorized the committee to act for them and paid subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 947.

On the 16th September 1869, a communication was addressed to Mr. F. F. Wyman, honorary secretary to the Calcutta Committee of Enquiry informing him (1) that a Committee had been appointed in Bombay, and that Messrs. Hulse, Trustram and Co. had been communicated with; (2) that the Bombay Committee would be glad to unite with the Calcutta Committee as far as they could if the secretary of the latter would be so good as to let them know how to do so; and (3) that many of the policy-holders of this presidency were opposed to re-construction. A reply had been received from Mr. C. J. A. Pritchard who, writing on 5th inst. to Mr. Summers, said.—

" DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th September, which only reached me on the 30th, having been sent to Mr. Wyman who has been obliged by ill health to proceed to Darjeeling, and I am now acting as honorary secretary and treasurer to the Calcutta Committee. The committee are glad to see that the same feeling exists among the policy-holders in Bombay as here, of the necessity for immediate action in the matter of the liquidation of the company. On the 20th day of August last the committee by telegram appointed two gentlemen at home, formerly members of the Calcutta Bar, and whose names are doubtless familiar to Bombay, viz., Mr. John David Bell, of No. 3, Plowden's Buildings Temple, London, and Mr. John Newmarch, of Dr. Johnson's Buildings Temple, London, with Mr. R. T. Latly, of No. 80, Gresham House, Old Broad Street as solicitor to act on behalf of the Calcutta and up-country policy-holders in England, and have sent home a power of attorney to them to represent the Calcutta Committee fully. Mr. Bell was to move the Vice-Chancellor on the 10th September with reference to the official liquidator, appointing a nominee of the committee here his agent, and not to allow it to be in the hands of any connected with the company out here as the committee had no confidence in them. We expect to hear the result hourly. Our agents were strongly urged to oppose the appointment of Messrs. Kirby and Price, or any one connected with the company to be liquidators at home, and they were also requested to leave no stone unturned to get at the bottom of the cause of the failure, to get those who were liable punished criminally if possible, to protect the assets, to ascertain the liabilities of the shareholders and the directors in this as in the companies that were amalgamated, and, generally, to act for the best. The committee see no chance of the resuscitation of the company, nor do they think it desirable. We would have expressed our hope that, if you had not appointed any agents at home, you might have instructed the same gentlemen, so that there might not have been a diversity of action among the representatives of the policy-holders, or a double expense which can only result in detriment to their interests; but as you have already appointed other professional gentlemen, we trust they may be instructed to act in unison with Messrs. Bell and Newmarch, the former of whom is not only a policy-holder but was a director of the company out here some years ago and is acquainted with its working and constitution. He is also one of the London Committee of the policy-holders."

An answer to the foregoing letter had been deferred by the committee till after a general meeting, as was also a reply to a letter from the honorary secretary of the committee of policy-holders at Madras, requesting the opinion of the Bombay Committee as to the possibility or desirability of forming a society on the mutual principle among the present policy-holders of the Albert Company in India.

After giving their resolutions of 24th ult. (which have been already published,) the committee mentioned that they had received intimation from Mr. Hurrell that he had got a letter from Mr. Manisty, informing him that he had attended the meeting of policy-holders held in London, and that he said the Indian policy-holders were very well represented on the committee. It had been suggested in London that Mr. Manisty should be a member of the committee, but as he was at home for so short a time, he had declined. Mr. Hurrell further stated that as the liquidator had now been finally appointed, and as from what Mr. Manisty said, it did not appear that Messrs. Hulse, Trustram & Co. could do any more good in the matter just now, he had written them by the previous mail saying that they need not do anything further without further instructions from him, and asking them to send him an account of their charges. Mr. Bell, he remarked, who was a member of the committee, also represented the Indian policy-holders, and he (Mr. Hurrell) thought the committee in Bombay could not do better than communicate direct with that gentleman or some other member of the committee, as by doing so legal expenses would be saved and they would be just as well represented.

On the day previous to the meeting Mr. Hurrell had forwarded to the committee the following letter which he had received from Messrs. Hulse, Trustram & Co.

" 61, Cheapside, London, 23rd Sept., 1869.

Albert Life Office.

" DEAR SIR,—We appeared by counsel for your clients on the hearing of these petitions and advocated the course which appeared to us best calculated to prevent the estate of the company being burthened with the costs of the petitions unnecessarily filed, and the numerous appearances upon them and in the result, as you will observe from the papers, the Vice-Chancellor allowed costs to two petitioners only.

" We are endeavouring to promote the appointment of a gentleman as liquidator who will give fair consideration to a scheme that has been submitted to us by the secretary of one of the best established insurance companies (with whom we have business relations) for the future working of the Albert Insurance business on a revaluation of the risks at a commission of 5 per cent. only, which would affect an enormous saving in the present annual expenditure, and as it is estimated would involve an average reduction of about 10 per cent. of the insurances instead of the 25 per cent. necessary under the scheme proposed by the provisional liquidators.

" We will pay due regard to the interests of your clients in the further prosecution of the proceedings as to which we are expecting your instructions by letter. —Yours, &c. " HULSE, TRUSTRAM, & CO."

After the reports of the Committee had been read,

Mr. Hurrell said he might mention that Mr. Fogo, of Messrs. Remington & Co., had called on him on the previous day with reference to a scheme which he had been directed by the Alliance or Church of England Insurance Company to submit to the policy-holders in Bombay. The scheme was, he believed, something to this effect, that the amount of premia paid by policy-holders up to this time should form a charge upon the policies, and that policies should be granted for the same amount as now existed in the Albert. What the exact details of the scheme were he did not know, but he had given Mr Fogo a list of the policy-holders and he was to communicate with them by circular. The Alliance, he believed, was a very good company, and Mr. Summers, he understood, had that day received a letter from home saying he saw the Alliance had been mooted in England.

Mr. Souter—We cannot say anything about that till we know what is settled at home.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

The Chairman—It seems to me that we can do nothing till we see the scheme fully.

Mr. Hurrell did not think a mutual scheme would answer, but a proprietary scheme would answer very well in India, because it had been stated throughout that the Indian Branch had been the most profitable part of the Albert's business. Still he thought that the working of a mutual society in this country where people changed about so much would be so difficult that it could not be carried out.

Mr. Chairman said the only two points in the report for consideration were the replies to Calcutta and Madras, and he did not see that they could say more in the former than that the Committee had written to London putting themselves in communication with Mr. Bell, who was agent of the Calcutta Committee.

Mr. Souter remarked that they should wait till they saw what advantages were offered them, and they might depend upon it their interests were being well watched at home, and nothing would be acceded to till it was seen to be on favourable terms.

After some conversation it was on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Souter, agreed that the honorary secretary should write to the secretary of the London Committee of policy-holders stating that the Bombay policy-holders were content to leave their interests in the hands of the London Committee; that Mr. Bell should be informed of the steps taken here and asked to act as representative of the Bombay policy-holders as well as of those at home, and that the Calcutta Committee be informed accordingly.

The Chairman said the only other matter was the reply to be sent to Madras regarding the advisability of starting a mutual insurance company in India; and he thought, from the conversation that had taken place, that all seemed quite opposed to that.

Mr. Edginton remarked that it would be advisable to suspend any opinion on this subject till it was seen what was done at home.

The Chairman said that if there was any opinion as to going into it they might suspend their opinion, but all present seemed to think the plan impracticable, and if they thought it so, would it not be better to say so at once?

Dr. Anderson thought that, considering the present circumstances of the policy-holders in Bombay, they could not entertain such a proposition at present—in fact one and all deemed it impracticable. They did not know how they might stand, and to enter into a mutual association would be premature. He moved that the Madras Committee be informed to that effect.

Mr. Edginton seconded the motion; and it was at once agreed that the Madras Committee be told that their scheme of a mutual association was at present considered to be impracticable.

A Policy-holder said he wished to ask about the policies now falling due—whether they were justified in paying them? He was in the month of grace, and if he did not pay, the company might turn round and say th policy had lapsed.

The Chairman said the liquidator had issued a notice to that effect, and the Committee had passed a resolution that they did not think there was any necessity for the premia to be paid except by those who were in favour of reconstruction. After the notice by the liquidator it was probable that any one who did not pay his premium would have a difficulty in establishing any claim.

Mr. Hurrell remarked that he thought the premium had better be paid for the present.

Dr. Anderson said his premium fell due on the 21st and he had not intended to pay it. But when he saw the liquidators' notice he wrote a letter stating he had not intended to pay till he saw that notice, and that he now did so under protest, and asking a receipt accordingly.

The Chairman said it appeared the payments now would be put to a separate account.

Dr. Anderson added for the information of those present that his receipt had been almost in the usual form.

Another Policy-holder said his receipt bore the Vice-Chancellor's order on the back.

The report was approved, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

INTEREST ON OVERDUE REVENUE INSTALMENTS.

The following resolution of the Government of Bombay, dated the 21st instant, relates to a question mooted by *Native Opinion* in April last and thereafter made the subject of a reference to the Revenue Commissioners and by them to the Collectors. The Bombay Association on the 11th August 1869 wrote suggesting the advisability of so altering the rule in question as to reduce the present rate, which the Association thought should not exceed 12 per cent. per annum.

Resolution.—The following is the result of the operation in the year 1867-68 of the existing rule for the levy of interest on overdue revenue instalments, framed under the provisions of Clause 2, Section XXXI of Bombay Act 1 of 1865:—

Collectorates.	No. of instances in which rule was enforced.	Total amount received.	Largest amount paid by one individual.
Ahmednuggur	4,202	2,202	21
Kulladghee	1,293	2,222	218
Belgaum	1,252	1,414	167
Rutnagherry	2,358	1,934	43
Canara	4 3	140	14
Dharwar	8,255	4,311	139
Sattara	3,282	3,478	40
Poona	3,826	2,675	53
Sholapoor	66	281	3
Surat	764	473	42*
Broach	......	......	......
Kaira	2,955	2,439	94
Colaba	6,533	4,904	82
Ahmedabad	1,982	4,602	1,084†
Khandeish	3,655	4,470	23
Tanna	12,664	7,948	46
Total	53,995	43,481	......

* No interest has been charged pending the introduction of the revised rates.

† From the Talookdar of Gangur.

2. The rule was framed to meet the case of persons who deliberately and systematically deferred paying their instalments, and who were well aware that so long as they eventually met their liabilities before the notice of sale was carried into effect they incurred no risk or penalty. The fullest latitude was allowed to Revenue Officers to remit or reduce the penalty in cases where it could be shown non-payment was the result of accident or poverty. The term "interest" has given rise to some misapprehension. The sum charged was never to run longer than one month, and was to be levied as a fine to secure punctuality.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is satisfied from the returns now received that the object of this rule has not been sufficiently understood, and that it has been allowed to press with undue severity on the ryots. He is accordingly pleased to direct the following modification:—

"1st.—If an instalment is not paid within ten days after the date of its falling due, a notice is to be issued to the defaulter, for which notice a fee of 1 rupee is to be charged.

"2nd.—The notice shall state that if the instalment, together with the fee, is not paid within twenty days, then interest at the rate of half a pie per rupee per diem will be charged from the date of the expiration of thirty days after the instalment fell due. And if the instalment, together with interest and fee, is not paid within a further period of thirty, or in all within a period of sixty days from its first falling due, then the right of occupancy will be sold by public auction."

4. It is to be clearly understood that the fullest latitude is still allowed to both Collectors, their Assistants and Deputies, to remit the whole or any portion of these penalties; and that no interest is to be collected or occupancy sold, except under the order of one or other of these officers. The fee for the notice may be collected direct by the village officers under the orders of the Mamlutdars.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS DURING 1868-69.

It has been officially reported to the Government of India, in a communication dated Nynee Tal, the 25th September, "that the accounts now closed show the entire irrigation works of the North-Western Provinces, taken together, to have paid during the last financial year 8·21 per cent. direct profit on the aggregate capital invested. The Ganges Canal returned a net profit of 7·22 per cent. on expended capital, and the Eastern Jumna a similar return of 25·37 per cent."

A comparative statement of results during the last five years is subjoined:—

RETURNS ON CAPITAL DURING THE PERIODS STATED.

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Total for North-Western Provinces.
1864-65	0 86 per cent.	12 85 per cent	1·71 per cent.
1865-66	2·83 ,,	18 43 ,,	3·78 ,,
1866-67	3·50 ,,	24·87 ,,	4 94 ,,
1867-68	2·44 ,,	18 97 ,,	3·44 ,,
1868-69	7·22 ,,	25·37 ,,	8·21 ,,

Another statement published, giving approximately the financial results of the working of the Irrigation Branch, Punjab, for the year 1868-69, shows that the increase in direct profit is Rs. 2·63 per cent., and including indirect 2·68 per cent., over that in the previous year, although there is a falling-off in the income of Delhi and Goorgaon works and inundation canals which are injuriously affected by a dry season, while permanent canals are benefited.

The Government of the Punjab writes:—"There was one effect of the dry season which is worthy of note as bearing on the question of the quantity of water likely to be available in such a season in the lower portion of a river channel from which a canal has been taken out in the upper portion. This was that the river Ravee was perfectly dry in the month of January for about thirty miles above its junction with the Chenab. The bunds at the head of the Baree Doab Canal were certainly carefully puddled, but even then the supply obtained for the canal was less then usual. It has generally been considered in Upper India that the water which passes underground in the upper portion of a river channel would supply the place of that taken off by a canal, but the above fact shows that this is not the case in the Ravee."

HARD LINES.

A wing officer of a Madras native infantry regiment writes to us that his commandant has heard, "on what threatens to prove good authority," that his regiment is to be one of the first broken up "in deference to this blind budget panic." Our correspondent protests against this ignominious selection, on the ground of the distinguished service rendered by his corps on this side of India during the mutiny, and cites some other regiments as *vilia corpora* on which the experiment of disbandment might be more fitly tried. Perhaps, however, those regiments might have something to say for themselves. At any rate it will be time to discuss respective claims to bad eminence when sanction shall have arrived to any reduction at all of the Madras Army.—*Pioneer*.

AFGHAN ADVENTURERS.

The *Indian Public Opinion* describes the adventures of some twenty Afghans now at Lahore *en route* for Peshawur. These men once formed part of a body of 1,200 Afghan mercenaries who fought in the Wahabi wars of Arabia. Some 500 were killed; some found their way back to Cabul by land. Those now in Lahore tried the sea. They engaged a rickety vessel, in which they hoped probably to reach Goa, or some port in the Concans, whence they might get to the Nizam's dominions where they knew many Arabs and, perhaps, Afghans to be in high prosperity. But they were wrecked on the coast of Cutch, and forwarded, after being disarmed, by the Bombay Government under a guard of police to Lahore. The *Indian Public Opinion* advises some commandant of irregulars by all means to recruit men who have seen so much service and shown such self-reliance.

DIAMONDS.

There are several Golcondas in India; but which was the seat of the famous diamond mines? If the doctrine of geologists be true, that diamonds and gold are always found together, it might be worth while to scrutinize the region with reference to the metal, even though the deposit of precious stones be exhausted. We remember the late Major Kittoe maintaining that the real Golconda was at a village still bearing a somewhat similar name on one of the northern tributaries of the Mahanuddy. He said that he himself, when in charge of a section of the direct Calcutta and Bombay road, had found small diamonds in the neighbourhood. One of Dr. Oldham's assistants some time ago described gold-washing as a pursuit which furnished a scanty livelihood to a few families in parts of that country. Still we doubt whether Sirgooja, Oodeypore, and Sumbulpore have ever been thoroughly "prospected."—*Pioneer*.

TO IMPROVE WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Dear Sir,—As the decline of photography appears to increase the number of water-colour painters, it will be interesting for the latter class to know that a great improvement is effected in water-colour sketches by their being passed through a rolling press over a polished steel plate, in the same way as photographs are now *glazed*. Drawings, on the Creswick N. and other coarse papers, no longer present that *rain-fall* appearance which is so objectionable. Pictures which have the texture of the paper disturbed by scratches, or hid by thick patches of colour mixed with Chinese-white, are greatly improved. I would be glad to hear the opinion of talented artists on the subject; let them give it a fair trial, and pass only *half* of any picture first through, and then compare with that portion which has not been subjected to pressure.—Yours truly, H. Senior.

Deyrah Doon, 10th October.

THE BYRON MYSTERY.

(*Pioneer.*)

The *Saturday Review* has for some time been showing signs of intellectual decay; but few of its readers can have been prepared for the utter abandonment of common fairness and common sense that is shown in its second article on Mrs. Stowe's revelation in the pages of *Macmillan's Magazine* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. When first that Apocalypse of Woe was spread before the outer world, it was just possible to hold two opinions on the subject; and our contemporary chose the opinion which was, we suppose, most congenial to the character of his paper, namely, the iconoclastic. But after the letter of Lord Lindsay to the *Times*, it is strange that even a Saturday reviewer should have persevered in so evil a course; should have returned—so to say—like a dog to his vomit, or a sow to her wallowing in the mire.

The reviewer now says that the alternative lies between the truth of Mrs. Stowe's story—involving the probable truth of the frightful charge against the poet—and the supposition that the whole thing was a hallucination of the widow's later years; and, professing not to understand hallucinations, he chooses the former. Surely, he must have seen that there was a third view, which is very easily adapted to the circumstances of the case. It is sure at least possible that Lady Byron, in one of those jealous moods from which the most perfect married ladies are not always free, gave utterance to an imputation which was put in to her head by her companion (the subject of the scorching "sketch"), which she herself only half believed, but which was so resented by her husband that he would not allow her to remain in his house while it was unretracted. It is a curious coincidence, which will be recognized by those who know anything of London literary life, that the household of our greatest living prose-writer was broken up a few years ago under almost the same circumstances as are here supposed to have been fatal to the home of the great dead poet.

There is something immeasurably touching in this picture of a noble but disordered nature—seeing what was good in his wife, even while he so deeply felt her groundless accusation and shrinking from defending himself, because he knew his many errors, though in the paroxysms of hereditary infirmity he could not always bridle the reproaches that were surging in his heart. And then, the last sad scene of all—the earnest injunctions to the valet Fletcher; when the wandering will could only enforce partial obedience from the faltering tongue and the mysterious message was for ever left uninterpreted!

In that mystery we might have been content to leave the memory of the greatest English writer of our century. It is best so—

"No longer seek his errors to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode."

The only moral that could be gathered now from what he well called this "bitter business" is plain for all men of original minds. Be reserved and unegotistic. Bare not your hearts before the crowd, lest they, judging from their own foul experiences, think that what you confess is not your worst but your best. But since it was not so to be, let all be said. We do not shrink from giving what we think the rational explanation of the matter, or from exposing the unfairness of our contemporary, and this mainly for two reasons—first, because we think that the rash imputation of such foulness to high natures has a very demoralizing effect upon public thought and conduct; and, secondly, because we think that the world cannot be too often reminded that its business is with what its teachers pronounce in the porch, not with what they practise in the garden. The disposition shown by the reviewer is one that—to a less extent as we cheerfully admit—is too often shown by the less responsible public. Our instance of unfairness in the statement of the issue is by no means the only such instance of which we have a right to complain. Nearly all the facts that go to prove the poet's innocence are ignored,—treated as if non-existent. That Mrs. Leigh was a well-born lady, happily married, and with a daughter still living, and that Lady Byron left her husband's house in apparent good will and even playfulness, are not to be left entirely out of sight because they are so patent; but the reviewer takes absolutely no notice of the several less familiar but not less important facts. For example, that up to the birth of her child Lady Byron was living in terms of the closest intimacy with her sister-in-law; that she allowed her child when born to bear that sister-in-law's name; and that she left the house on her recovery, not of her own accord, but by her husband's written command. But obviously when all these things are put before us,—and Lord Lindsay had so put them when that article in the *Saturday* was written,—a censor, so very zealous for public morals as our contemporary, ought to have seen that there was matter for a more charitable conclusion than that at which, without noticing them, he arrived.

As for Dr. Lushington, about whose silence so much has been said, he has probably nothing to say, but that Lady Byron mentioned to him her chimera, and that he justly felt that where a lady entertained a belief that such a thing was even possible she could never again live happily with her husband. On the truth or falsehood of the lady's belief he was not called on to pronounce. No experienced ecclesiastical lawyer indeed, knowing what are the peculiarities of the female mind, would accept *as proof* a woman's suspicion of an offence almost unknown in civilized life, and in this case rendered perhaps more improbable than usual by the notorious habits of the parties:—A jealous wife, ignorant of the way in which young men live; a profligate husband up to the eyes in debt, drink and debauchery; and an enthusiastic sister too apt to take her brother's part;—here we probably have the very natural and simple elements of "The Byron Mystery"—a mystery only to the initiated; an open secret which he may read who runs.

THE CHOLERA AT PESHAWUR.

We learn from Peshawur "that on the 13th instant two fresh cases of cholera occurred in H. M.'s 36th in camp and one death in the Royal Artillery camp. About fourteen deaths have taken place in the city. The Quarter Master of the Royal Artillery died of fever a few days ago. The valley is most unhealthy. Whole villages are said to be prostrated with fever Cholera has broken out amongst the native troops at Kohat."—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 19.

CASH BALANCES.

Appended is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of August last, contrasted with that of two previous years:—

	Aug. 1867.	Aug. 1868.	Aug. 1869.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	1,55,31,493	80,27,069	1,14,99,121
Bengal	1,21,65,786	1,40,14,231	1,19,90,976
British Burmah	20,53,296	27,54,787	23,44,178
North-Western Provinces	1,86,80,271	1,81,98,454	1,12,58,186
Oudh	46,27,174	44,03,188	27,56,670
Punjab	1,09,54,874	1,.7,47,26	1,36,84,604
Bombay	1,91,51,202	1,56,31,971	2,13,44,122
Central Provinces	53,60,617	39,84,149	49,39,784
Madras	2,33,53,123	1,85,49,212	2,04,51,5 3
Total	11,18,77,836	9,63,10,342	10,02,49,204

CURRENCY NOTES AND BULLION.

The following shows the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on the 30th September last:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,93,94,360	1,09,93,939	2,23,39,758	3,82,76,919*
Madras	65,01,990	29,56,516	27,28,404	56,84,920
Bombay	4,23,47,980	2,51,02,200	1,17,52,960	4,13,07,160†
Allahabad	32,45,550	21,82,309	11,03,291	32,85,600
Lahore	24,34,370	27,94,573	7,00,037	34,94,600
Calicut	7,18,550	9,98,681	1,00,059	10,98,740
Trichinopoly	4,35,550	6,67,621	1,00,059	7,67,680
Vizagapatam	3,78,710	3,83,411	1,00,059	4,83,470
Nagpore	26,76,850	21,56,858	5,47,902	27,04,760
Kurrachee	25,75,24	31,02,024	5,00,106	36,02,730
Akola	11,35,770	11,38,360	......	11,38,360
Total	10,18,44,390	5,24,77,082	3,99,72,635	10,18,44,93

* Including Rs. 46,30,718 silver bullion reserve, and Rs. 3,12,495 gold bullion reserve.

† Including Rs. 44,52,000 silver bullion reserve.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN MORLAND.

We had the pleasure of noticing the other day that the services of three distinguished young officers, in Abyssinia and elsewhere, had been rewarded with a brevet and now we learn that the services of another well known officer have been acknowledged in a slightly different but no less gratifying manner. It has repeatedly been remarked as unaccountable that the exertion, so willingly put forth day and night by the officers of the Marine Department at Bombay—in fact by all connected with the Dockyard in any way—and the value of these labours, have never received the slightest recognition from Government. While others have reaped substantial rewards in a variety of ways, it has been considered sufficient for the Marine Department, on which in a great measure the success of the whole campaign depended, to reflect with pride on arduous duties well and promptly performed, and upon the unexpressed gratitude of an appreciating country. If, however, Government failed to notice these important services, there were others who took notice of them. The owners, agents, and captains of the transports saw and could appreciate the zeal with which the officers of the Marine Department executed the duties appertaining to them—and more particularly so, of course, in the case of the Transport Department, with which they had most to do. And not only did they observe the efficiency and promptitude with which these duties were performed, but they admired also the uniform courtesy and kindness to all which distinguish every officer in the department. To Captain Morland, on whom the conduct of the Transport Department devolved, every master, agent and owner in the service soon felt himself indebted; and such was the good understanding Captain Morland's tact and consideration, together with his complete mastery of every detail connected with his office, established, that every order was executed with pleasure and never a word of question or demur. Nor have the shipowners at home forgotten all this. We learn that they have, through Mr. John Fleming, presented Captain Morland with a valuable testimonial, in the shape of a life-size painting of himself, and a handsome service of silver. The desire of all the subscribers was that the presentation should be publicly made; but, in deference to Captain Morland's wishes and other engagements, it was made in the way we have stated. This intelligence will be received with pleasure by all of Captain Morland's friends, and nowhere with greater pleasure than among the shipping in the various Indian harbours.—*Bombay Times.*

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

We append an extract from a military letter from the Secretary of State for India, dated 17th June 1869, to the Government of India:—

"Your Excellency's letter No. 410, dated the 24th October last, forwarding copies of correspondence on the subject of the reorganization of the Judge Advocate General's Department in India, has been considered by me in Council.

"After careful consideration your Government have arrived at a decided opinion that there should be one homogeneous department for India, having for its head a specially selected barrister as Judge Advocate General (which has been prospectively sanctioned), who should be attached to the Head Quarters of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

"That at each presidency there should be a Deputy Judge Advocate General—a military officer—selected for ability and departmental experience.

"That these officers should transact business personally with their respective Commanders-in-Chief, and represent the local head of the department in each army, but all subordinate to, and in direct and intimate communication with, the Judge Advocate General for India.

"That the divisional or district officers should have the designations of 'Deputy Judge Advocate, and be available for employment in any presidency. . . .

"I fully approve of these arrangements, under which your Government anticipate that, when the system is brought into full operation, the number of Deputy Judge Advocates may be reduced without imparing the efficiency of the department.

"I also approve of your proposal to allow a staff salary of Rs. 1,200 to the office of Deputy Judge Advocate General in Bengal, and Rs. 1,000 to the same office in Madras and Bombay respectively."

With reference to the above the Governor General in Council has notified the following appointment:—

Mr. W. G. Romaine, Barrister-at-Law, to be Judge Advocate General in India, on a salary of £5,000 per annum, commencing from the date of his assuming charge of his office.

From the date of Mr. Romaine assuming charge of his office, the designation of the several officers now at the head of the department in the three presidencies will be changed from that of Judge Advocate to Deputy Judge Advocate General, but the existing incumbents will retain their present salaries. The appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate General at Army Head Quarters as now existing will cease, and the officer now officiating in it will revert to his substantive position in the department. The General Officers, Commanding-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay, are empowered to submit to the Commander-in-Chief in India for the opinion and advice of the Judge Advocate General, all proceedings of general courts martial on British officers and soldiers in the disposal of which they may experience difficulty or doubt. After final disposal by the local Commanders-in-Chief, the proceedings of all general courts martial on British officers and soldiers are to be forwarded for the information of the Judge Advocate General, and for such observation as they may appear to him to call for—a course similar to that which is followed in the ultimate transmission of proceedings of general courts martial to the Judge Advocate General in London.

FORT POLICE COURT.—22nd Oct.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Thefts.—Cowasjee Jamsetjee was charged with stealing some buttons, ear-rings and other articles from Manockjee Sorabjee, a turban folder in Borah Bazaar. He was found guilty, and being a very bad character, was ordered to receive 25 stripes.—Kurreem Jumal was sentenced to ten stripes for theft of a screw belonging to the Municipality.

Alleged Assault.—Rewa Beechur applied for a warrant against Jewa Dewchund, for assault. Complainant said that defendant who lived at Wittulwady, and had been known to him for the last two years, sent for him at noon and asked him to make an abatement from an account. Complainant declined to do so, and defendant said he would not settle the bill, would not pay a farthing, but would go away to Ahmedabad by the evening train. Complainant threatened to apply to the court and defendant assaulted him severely and a disturbance of course arose. An immediate summons was granted.

BISHOP GELL'S INNOVATION.

(*Neilgherry Excelsior.*)

Some years ago—we think it was when Bishop Wilson was Metropolitan of India—a painful question arose in the Protestant Mission Church whether low cast native converts should be permitted to partake of the Lord's Supper at the same table with high caste. The objection to the practice sprung from the latter, and it was apprehended for some time that they would either secede from the congregations, or relapse into heathenism. Bishop Wilson, however, grasped the difficulty with a firm hand. He held meetings at which the disaffected parties were invited to be present, when, by a judicious exposition of the principles of Christianity, and their application to the subject in dispute, he succeeded in removing the prejudices so fatal to the prosperity and harmony of the native Protestant Church. Similar work, attended with as firm and uncompromising conduct, appears to lie before Bishop Gell. A very important ritual observance is at stake, and it will depend on His Lordship's tact and discretion how it is rescued from the shipwreck to which bigoted and misguided assailants would bring it. There is no provision in the book of Common Prayer, so far as we are aware, which prohibits churchmen from communicating at the Lord s Supper with Dissenters. The construction of the whole form of the Communion service seems to be that when Dissenters submit to it, they shall be considered as having become churchmen. The ensuing consequence is a matter for their reflection, but there is nowhere any rubric or canon that directs the Church to take the initiative for their exclusion. These facts were apparently overlooked by the churchmen at Bangalore who recently expressed so much indignation at having to communicate with Dissenters. The circumstance should rather have been viewed as a sign of the times; the adoption of the first step towards that unity of Protestants which has formed the subject of many prayers, and constitutes the desire of every earnest Christian. Bishop Gell we earnestly hope is of this way of thinking, and whatever may be the obstacles with which he may have to meet we trust he will persevere in a course so largely [illegible]ulated to render his influence and support of the utmost benefit to the cause of Protestantism generally.

BISHOP FENNELLY ON THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

This prelate intending to leave Madras on Friday next, the 22nd instant, by the French steamer Meinam on his way to Rome in obedience to the Pope's summons, the Roman Catholics at Madras felt it to be their duty to present to him an address on the occasion accompanied by a purse of nearly Rs. 3,100. The presentation took place at the Cathedral in Armenian Street at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst. when a large and influential body of the people were present. Mr. Edward Lecot read the address.

The Bishop replied in the following terms:—

Mr. Lecot and Gentlemen,—I cannot find words to express my feeling and thank you becomingly for this manifestation of your good will, and this substantial proof of the esteem and regard you entertain for me. Any man might be justly proud to stand in my place to-day, to be made the object of such marked attention, and the recipient of such favours from so respectable and intelligent body as the Catholics of Madras. I am very sensible of my own shortcomings and of how little I have done to deserve such a favour at your hands, and I am on that account the more thankful to you, because, overlooking my individual failings and deficiencies, you honour me as your bishop, as your spiritual father, as the person placed by the supreme pastor to rule over you, and who must give to the Supreme Judge an account of your souls.

The proceedings of to-day must be gratifying to every one who loves the Catholic Church. For if, as the highest authority teaches, it is pleasant and delightful to see brethren dwell together in union and peace; it is doubly pleasing to witness union and harmony between the pastor and his flock. Where the clergy and people are of one mind and work harmoniously together, every good undertaking will prosper and get a blessing from Heaven. I am now among you nearly six and twenty years, and I rejoice to be able to say that in all those years, our relations have been of the most cordial and friendly character. I do not believe it possible to find a community where greater harmony and good-will have prevailed between clergy and people, or where the efforts of the clergy to promote religious and charitable works have met with more cordial and hearty co-operation from their flocks.

I am sorry to leave Madras even for a short time, because I love the place and I love the people still more. When I landed in Madras in February 1844, I said to myself in the language of the Psalmist, *Hæc requies mea in sæculum sæculi, hic habitabo quoniam elegi eam*. This is my earthly habitation for ever more—here shall I dwell till the end of my days in the land of my adoption.

Madras being my only home, and the home of the flock entrusted to my care, and having besides so many old personal friends in Madras, I leave it with sorrow and regret. But though for a time absent in body I shall be with you in spirit and you shall be ever before my mind. Wherever I am my heart and affections shall be with you. When I recite the divine office daily, when I celebrate at the altar of God, when I shall have the happiness of praying at the tombs of the Apostles—you will not be forgotten: my prayes shall be offered up for your temporal and spiritual welfare. I believe my absence will be very brief, and I have a well grounded hope that it will not be in any way prejudicial to the interests of the Mission; because I have every confidence in the prudence, zeal, and ability of the Very Revd. Mr. Colgan who will, during my absence, perform my duties more ably than I could do them myself; and I have every confidence that you will give my representative here the same cordial support which you have ever given to myself and my predecessors, and without which neither they nor I could have done any good amongst you.

The occasion which separates us for a time is connected with the most important event of the past three hundred years. A universal Council of the bishops of the Catholic world, assembled in 1869, in obedience to the call of the visible head of the Church upon earth to decide upon questions of faith and morals, marks an epoch in the history of the world The meeting will be in all probability the largest meeting of bishops ever collected together, exhibiting to the world the greatest possible diversity of character, of language, of nationality, of color and of race—differing one from the other in all else—but all united in the profession of the same faith, all professing obedience to the supreme pastor, the visible head of Christ's Church upon earth, and all unanimous in the decrees and laws which shall be published by them for the Catholic world, and which decrees and laws will be received by 200 millions of Catholics throughout the world with the same respect and submission and reverence which they pay to the four Gospels.

The Protestant newspapers of Europe have been of late busy in conjecturing what shall be done in the general Council, and they seem, very solicitous for our interests, and very apprehensive that something will result from the deliberations and decrees of the Council disastrous to the unity and peace of the Catholic world. Catholics on the other hand simply offer their prayers for the success of the Council, and never for a moment feel doubtful as to the results. Catholics know with the certainty of faith that the Church cannot err,—that the Holy Ghost abides with the successors of the Apostles as with the Apostles themselves, teaching them all truth. They know that as when the Apostles with Peter at their head held the first general Council in Jerusalem, their deliberations were directed by the spirit of God—that as when at various times since the days of the Apostles the bishops of the Catholic Church with the Pope at their head assembled to condemn the prevailing errors of the times, or to make such laws as the circumstances of the age required, these Councils were ever under the influence and direction of the Holy Ghost, and their decrees and laws were received by the universal Church with absolute submission and implicit obedience,—so will it be in this year of grace 1869. The faithful throughout the world knowing and believing that the fathers of the Council speak with authority, will hear their decisions and obey their orders with the same respect and obedience they would have paid to the decrees of the first Council at Jerusalem.

The Protestant press asks, too, what is the necessity or advantage in assembling a general Council at the present time. The answer is obvious. The Pope and bishops of the Catholic Church are entrusted with the care of the deposit of faith, which they are to hand down to their successors pure and unaltered as they received it from the Apostles: they are the rulers of the Church,—being established, as St. Paul says, by the Holy Ghost to rule and govern the Church of God. Their duty is to teach the Catholic faith and to condemn all errors opposed to faith—to make laws for the regulation of the lives and morals of the faithful as times and circumstances require. The human mind is ever active, and was never more active than in our days, new errors and new theories of the wildest character are every day being put forth by learned men in Europe. The circumstances of the 19th century differ much from those of the 15th, and the laws and regulations which suited some hundred years ago may not meet the requirements of the present age. Is it not a great proof of prudence and wisdom in the head of the Church, our Holy Father Pope Pius IX, to assemble around him the bishops of the world—that he and they may with one voice declare to the faithful what are and what are not among the learned theories of modern times opposed to divine faith—that they may with one voice order and sanction such laws and regulations for the observance of the faithful as the altered circumstances of the present age seem to demand.

Whatever doubts those outside the pale of the Catholic Church may entertain as to the wisdom and prudence of the Pope in assembling the bishops, or as to the happy result of the deliberations and decisions of the Council, we are happily free from all such troubles and anxieties, knowing and believing that the Spirit of God is always with the Church, and that the Invisible Head, our Lord Jesus Christ, abides with her to the end of the world. In parting for a time I recommend you to pray for the happy termination of the Council, and also to remember me in your prayers.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The subject of cattle disease has attracted the attention of the Supreme Government. We are glad to know the Viceroy has determined to appoint a commission to thoroughly investigate the character of the disease, its causes, and the influences which assist in its propagation. They will also suggest rules for the treatment of the disease, and measures calculated to prevent its spreading. The commission will be apppointed in Calcutta, and will probably consist of a medical officer, a veterinary surgeon, and one or two native landholders who are known to take an interest in the subject. It is to be hoped the Government will not be content to accept the nominee of the British Indian Association. The native member ought not to be an absentee landlord; but one, who, living on his estates, has, to the knowledge of the authorities, exerted himself to assist his ryots to escape from the consequences of the epidemic.

We hear that the Bombay Government has been asked to depute to the capital Veterinary Surgeon Hallen, of the Bombay Army, an officer who has made the rinderpest a special study. The commission will probably spend the cold weather in completing their investigations. Their proceedings will be keenly watched by the public, who are naturally anxious to see some decision arrived at, as to how far the fatal character of the cattle disease is due to the treachery and greed of the Chumar.—*Englishman*, Oct. 19.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS AT NYNEE TAL.

Nynee Tal, 11th October.—On Friday Lady Muir gave an "At Home" at the Assembly Rooms, amusements, tableaux; more beautiful ones I have never seen. I give you copy of the programme.

TABLEAUX.

I.

Queen Katherine's Vision.

From Act IV., Scene 2, King Henry VIII.

Queen Katherine, ...Hon'ble ... ... Mr. Anderson.
Griffith, ... ———
Patience, ... ———
Angels, ... { ... ... ——— (×6)

II.

Arming the Knight.—J. C. Hook.

The Knight, ... Mr. Robert Currie.
Lady, (offering the sword,) ... ———
Lady, (fastening the girdle,) ... ———
Lady, (supporting the shield,) .. ———
Page, (holding the helmet,) ... Master Lowe.

III.

The Justice of the King.—J. Faed.

In the reign of King James IV. of Scotland, two of the rude nobles of the period, having had a dispute, one of them struck his opponent in the presence of the monarch, an offence punishable in those times by mutilation. The delinquent was at once condemned to lose his hand on the spot, and by the arm of the man who had received the insult. The sentence was passed by the King, who offered his own sword as the weapon to execute it; but at the intercession of the Queen, the ladies of her Court, and the culprit's friends, his crime was pardoned.

King James IV., ... Colonel Greathed.
Queen Margaret, ... ———
Delinquent Nobleman, ... Mr. Chase.
Insulted Nobleman, ... Mr. Troup.
The Bishop, ... Mr. Whalley.
Earl of Athol, ... Lieut. Col. Baugh.
Ladies of the Court, ... { ——— ———
Harpist, ... ———
Knights, ... { Mr. R. Currie. Captain Dennehy.
Harper,... ... ... Mr. Shakespear.

IV.

Florizel and Perdita—C. R. Leslie.

From Scene III., Act IV.—A Winter's Tale.

Polixenes, ... Mr. Johnston.
Camillo, ... Captain Coghill.
Florizel, ... Mr. A. Muir.
Perdita, ... ———
Dorcas, ... ———

V.

Banquet at the House of Gaius.—Gilbert.

(*Pilgrim's Progress.*)

Gaius, ... Major Anderson.
Christiana, ... ———
Mercy, ... ———
Matthew, ... Mr. Shakespear.
Great Heart, ... Mr. Ross.
Hold Honest, ... Lieut. Col. Baugh.
Joseph, ... Master Drummond.
Samuel, ... Master Lowe.

VI.

The Novice.—J. C. Horsley.

The novice seems not to have forgotten altogether that external life from which she is about to separate. The dove she caresses is a messenger from the world beyond the convent walls, bringing to her thoughts of her girlhood's home and its tenderest endearments. The book of devotion is laid aside, the chaplet of flowers has fallen from her hands, as the winged emblem of innocence flew into her bosom. The nuns who have become habituated to the austerities of the community regard her with a smile, as if they would connect the act with something savouring more of worldliness than is consistent with strict conventual life.

The Novice, ... ———
Nuns, ... ——— ——— ———

VII.

Tennyson's Elaine.—Gustave Doré.

Sir Lancelot relates his adventures to the Lord of Astalot, his two sons, Sir Torre and Sir Lavaine and their sister, the fair Elaine.

Lord of Astalot ... Lieut. Colonel Baugh.
Sir Torre, ... Mr. Harenc.
Sir Lavaine, ... Mr. Forrest.
Lancelot, ... Mr. James Colvin.
Elaine, ... ———
Ladies, ... { ——— ———
Cup Bearer ... Mr. Anderson.

VIII.

Tennyson's Elaine.

A hall in the palace of King Arthur.

King Arthur, ... Captain Lillingston.
Queen Guinivere, ... ———
Sir Lancelot, ... Mr. James Colvin.
Elaine, ... ———
Sir Gawain, ... Captain Loughnan.
Sir Percival, ... Mr. Coddington.
Sir Galahad, ... Mr. Graves.
Ladies of the Court, ... ———

The tableaux were followed by supper, and after that juggling tricks by a gentleman of the C. S.—capital tricks they were too and well worthy of a professional. Everybody seemed to be highly delighted and much obliged to their noble hostess for the very pleasant evening they spent.

There are great preparations being made for the reception of the Viceroy; the Assembly Rooms are to be done up and beautifully furnished and placed at His Excellency's disposal.

I wonder what will be the upshot of this visit to Raneekhet. People surmise all kinds of strange things, but the general belief is that Lord Mayo will take such a fancy to the place that he will give up Simla for it, though for my part I don't see how he can do that, but if he does it will be a bad look out for the Simlaites.—*Delhi Gazette.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 22nd, 10 a.m.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·950.

Carwar, 22nd, 9 a.m.—Weather fine, wind easterly, thermometer 76, barometer 29·98.

Mangalore, 22nd, 10 a.m.—Weather fine, wind west by north-west, thermometer 82·28.

Tuticorin, 22nd, 10-45 a.m.—Weather fine, wind north-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·90.

Vingorla, 22nd, 10 a.m.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 88.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

Kurrachee, 22nd, 11 a.m.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Bussorah; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 13th October, 1-40 p.m.; via Russia, 18th October, 11-27 p.m.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 7th October.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 7th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 21st to 8 p.m. of the 22nd October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	0	52	0	1
,, Calcutta via Madras	17	9	0	22
,, Madras	6	2	5	20

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.

For Hormujjee, from London.

For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.

For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.

For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.

For Ammertheen, Menty Bazaar, from Bangalore.

For Framjee, from Tuticorin.

For Cowasjee Chethurboojdass, care of Balojee Feres, from Madras.

INDIAN ITEMS.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Mr. W. Duthoit has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 20.

We are sorry to hear that cholera has not yet left Meerut. Two fatal cases occurred on the 17th in the 105th Regiment.—*Ibid.*

It is believed that Mr. J. Sherer, C.B., lately officiating as Judge of Allahabad, will, on his return from leave, proceed in the same capacity to Azimgurh.—*Ibid.*

At the special request of Sir Donald McLeod, Mr. Scott, of the North-west Survey, whose gallant conduct in Agrore has evidently not yet been forgotten by Government, is to be retained in the Survey to which he has hitherto been attached, instead of being transferred to that of Bahawulpore.—*Ibid.*

A change has been made in the programme of the departure of time-expired men in the Meerut Division. Captain W. Balfe, of the 11th Hussars, appointed to the command of the second party, is to report himself to the officer commanding at Meerut on the 28th instant, and to receive charge of the party which will be assembled there.—*Ibid.*

We are informed that Lieutenant Begge will succeed Mr. Moss as Assistant Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department; and Lieutenant Pye will be appointed Assistant Secretary in the Railway Department.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 19.

PUNJAB.

According to our Lahore contemporary, the Viceroy has decided to run up the line as far as Loodiana, to inspect the bridge over the Sutlej, after which he will at once proceed on his journey to Nynee Tal.

BENGAL.

It is reported that Assistant Surgeon H. O. Wilson, Civil Surgeon, Mymensingh, is about to resign the service.—*Englishman*, Oct 19.

Obscene Books.—The late apprehension of several traffickers in obscene books and prints seems to have put that body on the alert. They are numerous, and are kept up by some printing establishment in some hole in this city, which ought to be hunted out, and are largely supplied (according to their own account) by certain French skippers who bring out obscene toys and charms as part of their private stores. There are depôts, and regular hawkers well up to any game; and the scoundrels even dodge about the carriages of ladies. The apprehension and punishment of several have led them even to repay, in like, parties disposed to make them over to the police, and one gentleman received very severe handling lately from a gang in China Bazaar. The police ought to be able to deal with this flagrant breach of the laws, and that Alsatia, China Bazar, ought to be better guarded than it is at present.—*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 19.

MADRAS.

The Movement of the Steamers.—As the financial embarrassments of the Government of India will not permit them to send public telegrams of the movements of the steamers in which the public are so deeply interested, the agents of the P. and O. Company and of the B. I. Steam Navigation Company have kindly authorised the Telegraph Department to send for publication in the newspapers so much of their private telegrams as relate to the movements of their steamers.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 18.

THE NEILGHERRIES.

Some of our local readers will regret to learn that Mr. O'Grady, who lately acted as agent to the Ootacamund branch of the Madras Bank, has lost his appointment of accountant in the Cochin Bank. The loss is said to have been due to some unpleasantness with the agent of the Cochin Bank.—*Neilgherry Excelsior.*

There was very nearly being what is commonly called a "scandal" at the Exhibition Dinner the other evening. A learned guest made some remarks—deserved or undeserved we will not venture to say—about the "bad grammar" of one of the speakers, which remarks were taken up by a friend of the said speaker. "Do you know whom you are addressing?" enquired the learned critic; "do you know, Sir, that you are addressing the king of the Fejee Islands?" The friend in arms said he was perfectly aware of the position of the critic. "Then withdraw your remarks, Sir," demanded the critic. "I will not do so, and have not the slightest intention of doing so," rejoined the roused friend. The king seeing that he had a highly refractory subject to deal with endeavoured to make it up, and succeeded in obtaining a shake of hands after the second attempt.—*Ibid.*

THE YARN OF THE NANCY BELL.

'Twas on the shores that round our coast
From Deal to Ramsgate span,
That I found alone on a piece of stone,
An elderly naval man.

His hair was weedy, his beard was long,
And weedy and long was he;
And I heard the wight on the shore recite,
In a singular minor key:

"Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold,
And a mate of the Nancy brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig."

And he shook his fists and tore his hair,
Till I really felt afraid,
For I couldn't help thinking the man had been drinking,
And so I simply said:

"Oh, elderly man, it's little I know
Of the duties of men of the sea,
And I'll eat my hand if I understand
How you can possibly b—e

"At once a cook and captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And a bo'sun tight and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig!"

Then he gave a hitch to his trousers, which
Is a trick all seamen larn,
And having got rid of a thumping quid
He spun his painful yarn:

"Twas in the good ship Nancy Bell
That we sailed to the Indian Sea,
And there on a reef we come to grief,
Which has often occurred to me.

"And pretty nigh all o' the crew were drowned
(There was seventy-seven o' soul)
And only ten of the Nancy's men
Said 'Here' to the muster roll.

"There was me, and the cook, and the captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And the bo'sun tight, and a mid-hipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig.

"For a month we had neither wittles nor drink,
Till a hungry we did feel;
So we drawed a lot, and accordin' shot
The captain for our meal.

"The next lot fell to the Nancy's mate,
And a delicate dish he made;
Then our appetite with the midshipmite
We seven survivors stayed.

"And then we murdered the bo'sun tight,
And he much resembled pig;
Then we wittled free, did the cook and me,
On the crew of the captain's gig.

"Then the cook and me was left,
And the delicate question: 'Which
Of us two goes to the kettle?' arose,
And we argued it out as sich.

"For I loved that cook as a brother, I did,
And the cook he worshipped me;
But we both be blowed if we'd either be stowed
In the other chap's hold, you see.

"'I'll be eat if you dine off me,' says Tom.
'Yes, that,' says I, 'you'll be.'
'I'm boiled if I die, my friend,' quoth I;
And 'Exactly so,' quoth he.

"Says he, 'Dear James, to murder me
Were a foolish thing to do,
For don't you see you can't cook me,
While I can—and will—cook you!'

"So, he boils the water, and takes the salt
And the pepper in portions true
(Which he never forgot) and some chopped shalot
And some sage and parsley too.

"'Come here,' says he with proper pride,
Which his smiling features tell;
'Twill soothing be if I let you see—
How extremely nice you'll smell.'

"And he stirred it round, and round, and round,
And he sniffs at the foaming froth;
When I ups with his heels, and smothers his squeals
In the scum of the boiling broth.

"And I eat that cook in a week or less,
And—as I eating be
The last of his chops, why I almost drops,
For a vessel in sight I see.

. . . .

"And I never larf, and I never smile,
And never lark nor play;
But I sit and croak, and a single joke
I have—which is to say:

"Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig!"

—*Poems and Ballads by N. S. Gilbert.*

A War Picture in India.—(Extract of a Private Letter from India.)—"Poor Charles! I really did not recognize him at first; he had undergone such a metamorphosis in so short a time. Besides the illness arising from his wounds, his skin was parched by the burning sun, as he lay on the ground after the battle; and his face was covered with blains from which he experienced great torment. A Private, who witnessed his sufferings, brought him a Wash, and administered it to his face, from which he found instant relief. This proved to be Rowland's Kalydor. The Private had obtained it from an Officer who had also found immediate relief: and the consequence was, it was in great request in the 'camp.' To Residents and Travellers in India the Kalydor will be found invaluable, from its cooling, refreshing, and invigorating properties. It may be purchased of any large Store or Chemists throughout India, but great care must be taken against spurious imitations, as they are mostly composed of mineral ingredients, which are very injurious to the skin and health."—[Adv.]

HYPOCRISY.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept 25.)

There is much truth in the old story of the drunken or otherwise immoral clergyman who maintained that his exhortations to the virtues which he did not practise were just as profitable as those of his more righteous brethren. He was like a finger-post; he showed the right way perfectly well, although he did not go along it himself. His case was doubtless an extreme case, and he must have been an impudent, hardened fellow; but he had got hold of a truth. It is no answer, as many people think it is, to a man's exhortations, or arguments, or whatever he puts forth, to bid him look at home, or to charge him with hypocrisy because his own conduct is not always in exact conformity with his own doctrine. Hypocrisy in the strict sense, conscious and deliberate pretence in matters of devotion or morality, is, we suspect, a much rarer vice than people think. At all events it is a charge which, as one easy to bring and hard to disprove, ought not to be brought against any man without very strong grounds. Inconsistency, self-delusion, mere irresolution and weakness, the mere imperfection, in short, of human nature, go a long way to account for a great deal which is often roughly set down as hypocrisy.

The clergyman with whose story we started, whatever else he was, was at all events not a hypocrite. His vices were known to himself and to everybody else; they were openly avowed; though he acknowledged the excellence of virtue and recommended it to the practice of others, he made no pretence of practising it himself. Self-delusion in such a case is quite possible, but for hypocrisy there is clearly no room. But suppose that instead of impudently avowing his vices, he had simply practised them in secret. Suppose that it was suddenly found out that a man who had always preached good morality, and was supposed always to have practised it, was really a drunkard, an adulterer, a gambler, or whatever the vice may be. We suppose that most people would cry out, What a hypocrite that man has been! Yet the chances are very strongly against his being what they mean by a hypocrite. What they mean is that, without any real feeling of virtue and piety, he pretended to virtue and piety, simply for the sake of the gain or reputation which they might bring him. One may doubt whether this is necessarily the New Testament sense of the word hypocrite; it is certainly not the necessary explanation of such a case as we have supposed. A hypocrite, in the original sense of the word, is an actor, and it is quite possible that, in its New Testament use, it may often refer to conduct which may be fairly spoken of as acting, but which is certainly not hypocrisy in the vulgar sense. John Wesley bade one of his preachers to preach a certain doctrine. The preacher had his doubts and scruples; he could not say that he fully believed the doctrine. "Preach it till you do believe it," was Wesley's answer. We may be sure that Wesley did not mean to bid any one to act in a dishonest or what is commonly called a hypocritical way But he required his disciple to act in a highly artificial way; he called upon him to act a part. Wesley no doubt looked on believing as wholly a moral and not at all as an intellectual process, and he bade a man to learn to believe rightly by believing rightly, as he would have bidden him to learn to act rightly by acting rightly. Still he was bidding a man to act as if he believed what as yet he did not believe—a process which differs only in the motive from the act of him who pretends belief for the sake of gain or reputation. So in many other cases, men throw themselves into artificial states of mind, which are put on as it were to order, which often prove only temporary, but which still are put on in good faith. What we call making the best of a bad bargain often takes this form. A man finds himself in a set of circumstances which are not of his own choosing; he is forced to a line of conduct which is distinctly against the grain. He is called on to do something which up to that time has been against his feelings, perhaps against his conscience. In such a case he often tries to persuade himself that the unavoidable course is not only a righteous, but a pleasant course. He makes an effort and throws himself into the thing; his voice is louder, his arm is more forward than the arms and the voices of those to whom the course which to him is new is a matter of long habit or of old-standing conviction. The zeal of new converts has a good deal of this element in it; they have consciously to act a part, while those who are before them are acting naturally and unconsciously; they therefore commonly over do matters. Or a man has to maintain a position about which he has moral doubts. In such a case it commonly happens that he will be more confident and more inclined to talk big than the man who never had any doubts at all. He is trying not only to persuade others, but to persuade himself at the same time. When a man changes his side in politics or religion, we often hear of his loud professions of unalterable faithfulness to the old cause almost up to the moment of his forsaking it for the new. A cry is generally raised against him as if his professions were simply hypocritical, as if he was simply trying to lay suspicion at rest after his own mind is made up and while he is only waiting for a convenient moment to carry out his plan of desertion. And no doubt it often has been so. But it certainly is not as a matter of course. It is just as likely that he is on the very edge of making up his mind, but that he has not yet made it up. As long as he has not made it up, as long as he has any doubt, as long as the old system has any chance at all with him, he tries to satisfy himself even more than to satisfy others by talking louder than ever on its behalf.

In all these cases a man is certainly acting as a hypocrite in the etymological sense. He is consciously acting a part, a part which is not natural to him, a part which involves some degree of moral or intellectual inconsistency. But it does not at all follow that he is a hypocrite in the worst sense. He is tampering with his conscience, he is trying to guide his conscience in a certain direction, rather than wilfully disobeying his conscience. A hypocrite in the worst sense either wilfully disobeys his conscience or else has stifled the voice of conscience altogether. And it is strange how easy it is for a man to turn his conscience and his belief in a certain way. Take the case of forced conversions, such as we read of in the history of the Mahometan conquests, or in that of the evangelization of Germany and Scandinavia by Christian Emperors and Kings. It often happened that the man who embraced Mahometanism or Christianity simply to save his life lived ever after as a very good Mahometan or a very good Christian, sometimes even as a zealous champion and missionary of his new faith. Were such men hypocrites? We feel sure that in their later stages they were quite sincere, that they had in a manner worked themselves into a steady belief of what they had at first embraced only under compulsion. But what was their state of mind when they made their first profession. We suspect that in many cases men found it possible to work themselves into a state in which they could profess their new creed without any conscious lying. It was a very strong case of making the best of a bad bargain. Many no doubt relapsed; they either were shamming at the time of their profession, or else the artificial excitement wore off, and they fell back on their former and more natural state of mind. But there are quite cases enough of compulsory converts cleaving steadily to their new faith to show that the state of mind which we have supposed is not an impossible one.

We may now change the venue from matters of belief to matters of morals, and take the case which we put before of a detected sinner. We have known such cases, and we have known the outcry made, What a hypocrite he is! Now there is really no need to call him anything of the kind. It is very likely that he simply is, what most men are more or less, inconsistent and imperfect. He has a conscience, but he does not always obey it. He knows what is right; he says, if need be he teaches, what is right; but he does not always follow his own precepts. We are not defending him; we are only saying that his fault is a different fault from that of hypocrisy. To have a conscience but not always to obey it, is, in different degrees, the moral state of the vast mass of mankind. It is the state of all save (we suppose) a few unusually saintly people at one end, and (we suppose) a few desperately wicked ones at the other end. To be very inconsistent and very imperfect, and to be aware of one's inconsistency and imperfection, whatever it is, is certainly not hypocrisy. Steele was no hypocrite when he wrote the Christian Hero. Leading a vicious life, and wishing to cure himself of his vices, he took the somewhat strange means of shaming himself by writing and publishing a book in which he described a model of ideal piety and virtue. Such a course directly drew attention to his vices. But neither would he necessarily have been a hypocrite if he had striven to hide his vices from the world. It is rather hard to say that a man is pretending to be better than he is simply because he does not wish his imperfections to be found out. To take a very strong case, we could never quite join in the outcry against the Papal Legate in Henry the First's time who harangued against the marriage of the clergy in the morning and was caught in a very discreditable position in the evening. We are far from defending him; all we say is that his sin of the evening does not prove his zeal of the morning to have been insincere. Nay, he might possibly have argued—"I acknowledge my transgression and I regret it; I am ever and anon carried away by the strength of my passions; but meanwhile I am zealously serving the Church. But you married priests are always thinking of your wives and children, and do not serve the Church at all." The weaknesses and inconsistencies of men are endless; let them all have their fair share of blame; but let them not be indiscriminately called by a name which does not belong to all of them. A man is guilty of a particular vice, who is perhaps an enthusiast against some other vice very likely not worse than his own. Let him have the fair measure of blame for his own errors, but do not let his zeal for virtue in another quarter be set down as insincere. Let him not even be suspected of trying to atone for the vices to which he is inclined by abstaining from those to which he is not inclined. Nay more, men's minds and consciences are often so strangely twisted, there is such a power of what Mr. Lecky calls "localizing" principles and feelings, that a man will be indignant against this or that form of a particular vice while he practises other forms of it without scruple. Such a man is flagrantly inconsistent; we should press the point of his inconsistency as a special argument to convince him, but we should not think of charging him with insincerity simply because he is inconsistent and imperfect. We have often heard, and we have always been pained to hear, really good actions attributed to bad motives simply because the life of the actor was open to objection on other grounds. We will not enter into the theological nature of sin, and the doctrine that he who offends in one point is guilty of all. Such is at least not the doctrine of natural morality, which certainly welcomes whatever is good in any man, even though it may be mixed up with much that is bad.

All the cases which we have mentioned seems to us quite distinct from hypocrisy in the usual sense. In the former class of cases, where a man is certainly acting an artificial, though not necessarily a dishonest, part, the word may be applied in a certain sense. To cases of mere inconsistency and imperfection, however glaring, it should not be applied at all. Strict hypocrisy, the conscious and deliberate pretence to virtues which a man has not and does not care to have, is, we suspect, much rarer than people commonly think.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

ONLY A WOMAN'S LOVE.*

(Saturday Review, Sept. 25.)

It may be "pleasant" to Lord Desart, and to other young noblemen, "to see one's name in print." There are various ways in which such a taste may be gratified. The Police Courts furnish one channel through which this pleasure may be obtained. The Insolvent Courts supply another, which has latterly been full somewhat to overflowing. Lord Desart, it would appear, prefers to drink at another stream. Perhaps, in these declining years of the century, the couplet which he has chosen as a motto for his volumes may appear to be a trifle stale. "A book with nothing in it" may scarcely seem likely to find either readers or reviewers. Perhaps, too, Lord Desart presumed on the inability of ordinary readers to go on with the quotation from *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*:—

> Not that a title's sounding charm can save
> Or scrawl or scribbler from an equal grave.

Or, still more probably, his own reading may not have extended so far. There are, however, books by untitled, and it may be also by titled, authors to which it is impossible to accord the honours of a decent burial "in an equal grave" with the harmless mediocrities of volumes with "nothing" in them. The trunkmaker (if he still exists anywhere, which is doubtful) and the butterman are our fellow-creatures, and have some right to be protected in their dealings with the literary world. And we are bound to say, after having been unfortunate enough to make acquaintance with Lord Desart's two volumes, that their author has no right to shelter himself behind Lord Byron's careless dictum concerning a "book with nothing in it." There is a great deal of matter in his five hundred pages of print, and very unpleasant matter much of it is. We know nothing at all about Lord Desart personally, except that the handbooks to the Peerage state him to be an Irish earl of three-and-twenty, and that he has himself thought proper to communicate to his readers a few very superfluous autobiographical details. We never heard of his existence before, and, unless he mend his literary ways, we must add that we hope we may never hear of him again. We are now only concerned with him as the writer of a book which, though at once offensive and to the last degree stupid, may nevertheless find respectable readers on the strength of the name on its title-page. There is, after all, throughout a very large class of well-to-do and even of educated society, a "sounding charm" "in a title," even though, to quote from Lord Desart's own pages, they have "to come down so low as an Irish peer" to find it. To do them justice, however, the very worthy people of whom we write are, in respect of the Peerage, much in the position of the under-graduate who declined "to make invidious distinctions" between the Major and Minor Prophets. Subtle differences between peers of the United Kingdom and stars of smaller magnitude are all unknown to them, and the more inquiring minds among them were lately thrown into hopeless bewilderment when they failed in division after division to find among the ducal supporters of the Irish Church Bill the name of the Duke of Argyll. Around our coasts and all over England there are, as we write, crowds of scatterbrained young ladies, and of other ladies who are neither young nor scatterbrained, upon whom the name or neighbourhood of an earl produces an effect corresponding to the sense of dropping-down-deadness which Sydney Smith asserted to be the invariable effect of the presence of a bishop in a gathering of curates. If they chance to live within ten miles of such a being in the country, they set him up on a kind of private pedestal, and offer him grotesque devotion. They invariably speak of him as "the Earl," and they call his wife "the Countess." They linger at gates and in country lanes for a chance of seeing these exalted mortals drive past; they cherish with infinite care the "cuttings" which have been begged second-hand from "the Earl's" under-gardener; and they rejoice amazingly if their own local doctor has had the luck to be called in to "the little Viscount" in his teething troubles, and can thus communicate direct intelligence from the noble nursery. It does not matter in the least that "the Earl" has never done any single thing to deserve personal respect, that he is strongly suspected of being next door to a fool, or, as may sometimes happen, that he has been known all through a long life to have been in much nearer proximity to a scoundrel; they have a way of their own of translating *noblesse oblige*, and they stick to their rendering of the maxim. Nine-tenths of these good, well-meaning people—the remaining tenth traditionally eschewing novels as such—will be sure to order from the local book-society, or to carry home from the seaside circulating library, the two nicely got-up volumes before us, because of the Earl's name on the back of the cover. If *Only a Woman's Love* were mere trash there would be no harm in all this, and any girl who liked might be left to read it all through, if she could. If its social and moral tone were merely on a level with the style of its composition, which might perhaps pass muster in the letters of a breach of promise case at some country assizes; or with its spelling, of which "assinine" and "vacillating" may be taken as specimens; or with its attempts at witticism, which are helplessly inane; or with the ludicrous self-glorification of the writer, which is not an altogether unknown foible even among peers who are supposed to have brains; then we should certainly not have burdened our columns or taxed our readers' patience with any notice of what this Irish nobleman is pleased to call a novel. But the prominent characteristic of the book is its coarse and vicious nature. If good for any class of readers, we should say that it might perhaps prove useful to young persons who are aspiring after promotion into the ranks of the *demi-monde*, by removing any shy and awkward fear they may happen to entertain that their breeding and conversation, and their manners in general, might disqualify them for mingling on equal terms in the society of peers and their companions.

We have no intention of inviting our readers to accompany us along the confused and repulsive track of Lord Desart's narrative. It be would too much to say that Lord Desart has given the world a story "which would have shocked a society of coal-heavers or a kitchen of thieves, though it was a story of the best society"—we quote a description which represents, from Lord Desart's point of view, the ordinary conversation of gentlemen in the smoking-room of a great country-house; but we should nevertheless find it difficult to attempt any presentable epitome of the action, or to make any readable extracts for quotation. Merely to ring the changes on the various methods by which seduction may be attempted or accomplished in the case of unmarried or married women is not, according to the usual maxims of novelwriting equivalent to the construction of a plot; and although the author evidently thinks it rather creditable to himself that he affects to belong to a social class in which "we" (we presume that in this case the "young man does not mind his pronouns") "are always in the position of the half-drunk pigeon," whose head was "clear once," "before we left school," but who has never been sober since, he must recollect that outside the favoured circle which he adorns, neither the incidents of a tipsy row in a night-house nor the excitement of chasing and assaulting a frightened milliner's apprentice in the streets, form matter of generally attractive interest. Lord Desart has not, we are glad to say, laid himself open to the charge of blasphemy. When a sailor has beguiled the tedium of a long voyage by teaching his parrot to swear, we do not recoil from the bird as from a harden d blasphemer. We are sorry for the company the poor fowl has kept, and for the use it has made of its imitative powers. But the parrot understands no more of the mysterious region to which its words belong than does Lord Desart himself. He cannot even approach the confines of sacred subjects without betraying his inconceivable muddle-headedness. Imagine any human being sane and sober, who had—we will not say ever opened the Bible, but who had—ever entered a picture-gallery, or even passed the window of a print-shop, capable of putting on paper the words, "She looked the very picture of *a little penitent Madonna*." We have said that we do not charge Lord Desart with blasphemy; his incoherent raving when he stumbles against matters of religious thought moves rather compassion than censure. One solitary instance will be sufficient. He has just brought a leading character in the story to his death by consumption; and this is the way in which—again we are indebted to Lord Desart for a singularly appropriate phrase in which he describes his own and his friends' utterances—he "jabbers out his mind":—

> He was not a good man; he had never been, even outwardly, a religious man: but if my ideas as to eternity are right, there could be no mansion among the many prepared for us in Heaven that was too high to receive the soul of Alick Sumpter.

"If" Lord Desart's "ideas of eternity are right"—and we must do the extreme Calvinistic section of the theological world the justice to explain that they are in no way accountable for Lord Desart's opinions, who evidently is as ignorant of their religious belief as he is of everything else which has ever occupied the thoughts of reasonable creatures—then "the greater the sinner the greater the saint" must be accepted as an "idea of eternity." For this Alick Sumpter is first introduced by Lord Desart to his readers as

> a big, hairy-faced man, rather coarse, but still quite the thing that ladies admire; for, strange to say, they never see vulgarity or coarseness in a man as soon or as easily as his own sex; in fact, I often wonder why more ladies don't run away with grooms. Perhaps the grooms don't care about it.

It is but fair to Lord Desart and his hero that we should quote the foregoing passage in its entirety, in order to show that there is a depth of "vulgarity and coarseness" into which Alick Sumpter had not descended, although Lord Desart himself may have sounded it. But at a later period of the story we learn more of what Lord Desart's idea of a perfect life may be. Alick Sumpter

> from his earliest days of manhood had been a sort of celebrity in the London world; his name had repeatedly been coupled with this or that woman of rank and beauty . . . . there had been stories of an unseemly fracas in his regiment in which his name was mixed up with the wife of a brother officer; then a duel—

and so on, till "he disappeared for a time," and turned up again, as the author has taken care to inform us, where an orphan girl in Devonshire has somehow or other fallen, as he supposes, into his power, soliloquizing after this fashion:—

> By Jove, she is a beauty! I'm in luck. I've laid the train well, and the devil's in it if it don't fire when the match is applied.

So, if Lord Desart's "ideas of eternity are right," the "highest of the heavenly mansions are prepared" for a "coarse and vulgar" sensualist, who after exhausting the usual course of profligacy, and failing in his attempts to make a mistress of an innocent and friendless girl, takes it into his head to fall seriously in love with her, tries to frighten her into marrying him, and, finding that method to be of no use, subsides into a whining kind of tenderness, leaves her all his money, and finally dies with a melodramatic blessing on his lips upon her approaching union with the "infernal blackguard" whom he had—very properly—denounced at an earlier stage of the story.

We have already given more space than it deserves to the notice of this offensive book. We will conclude by a reference to one single passage in which we find ourselves in some kind of sympathy with the author. "I mean," he writes, "in a new chapter to make another jump over time. How nice it would be to be able to do the same in reality, or to jump *back*!" No doubt it would. If Lord Desart could only "jump back" over some seven or ten years of life, he would find himself in no worse position than that of an ill-conditioned schoolboy, who has yet to learn that manliness does not consist in foul-mouthed conversation. He would have the advantage, moreover, if he has not misled his readers by his scattered details of autobiography, of being again under Eton discipline; and while, under the present conditions of his existence, we cannot suppose that a remonstrance from our own or any other pen is likely to be of the slightest use, we are much mistaken if, on the "jumping-back" hypothesis, the production of the sort of stuff with which he has thought proper to fill the two volumes of *Only a Woman's Love*, or of anything like it, would not have brought its author within the range of a practical kind of criticism of which even he would have felt the force when administered by Dr. Hornby.

* *Only a Woman's Love.* A Novel. By the Earl of Desart. 2 vols. London: Tinsley Brothers. 1869.

A TRIP IN A TRAWLER.

(Spectator, Sept. 25.)

It was on a dull and cloudy morning, but with promise of a fine day withal, that we hurried down at seven o'clock to the Barbican at Plymouth. A perfect fleet of trawlers, with sails hanging loosely about their masts, were noiselessly gliding out of the harbour. The smartest-looking craft of them all, the Coquette, was the one which had invited us to be her guests for the day, for your trawler is no vulgar merchantman, and scorns to receive anybody but visitors in addition to her regular crew. The Coquette, Captain Tillett, is the finest vessel of her kind which hails from the port of Plymouth, and had recently won the first prize at the regatta. She is seventy-two tons' burden, and "sails like a witch." With all her ordinary sails set she quickly passed all her rivals and left them far behind. Out of the hundred and fifty trawlers which belong to Plymouth, there are several that fall but little short of the Coquette, for the fishing vessels of the present day as far surpass those of twenty years ago as the modern clipper ship surpasses the old Margate hoy. Each crew consists of three men and a boy. They are a superior class of fishermen, and have generally—the captain nearly always—a share in the vessel in addition to their wages, the amount of which depends upon their success in fishing. The vessel takes three-sevenths of the whole net profit, and the remainder is divided as follows:—One share and a half to the captain, one share each to the other two men, and a half-share to the boy. The title by which the captain is familiarly addressed varies curiously. For some years consecutively he is styled "Skipper," which appellation in course of time gives way to "Uncle," to be in turn superseded by "Old Man." Our skipper—for that is the term in vogue just now—having most cordially welcomed us on board, "rigged up" a comfortable seat, consisting of a broad plank laid on inverted fish-tubs and covered with rugs, and served us some excellent coffee. As we sailed across the magnificent Sound, the picturesque expanse of the Three Towns astern, the glowing cliffs of Studdon Heights on our left, and the bright green lawns of Mount Edgcombe overshadowed by noble trees growing down to the level of the water on our right, he proceeded to explain the mechanism of the trawl-net. This net is about one hundred feet long, and thirty-five feet in width at the mouth, which is fastened at the upper edge to a huge wooden beam of the same length and of the thickness of a man's body in the middle, but tapering slightly towards both ends. This beam is supported at each extremity by an iron frame, which keeps it at a height of four feet from the bottom when it is being dragged along the ground. These frames are called the trawl heads, and from them two ropes are fastened to the trawl warp which tows the net, and passes over the side of the vessel near the stern. The lower edge of the mouth of the net, which drops considerably behind the straight line of the upper edge and the beam, is fastened along its whole length to a stout rope, as big as a man's arm, termed the ground rope. The net gradually tapers away to a point, and some yards from the end a screen of netting drops across the net called the "door," and forms a kind of huge triangular pocket. The bottom of the trawl-net itself is protected by several thicknesses of old nets, denominated "rubbers," which, as they become worn out, are constantly replaced by fresh ones. As the net is towed along, the ground rope first touches the fish, which, springing up, is stopped by the overhanging beam, and so passing onwards and inwards, strikes against the door, that swinging open to receive it, closes again and prevents any chance of escape. The rate of sailing is usually three miles an hour, and the net remains down for periods varying from four to fifteen hours, depending on the time most convenient for disposing of the fish on shore.

As may be imagined, it is not all fish that comes to the net, and a curious museum might be formed of the odds and ends the trawlers haul on deck,—fragments of clothing, pieces of wreck, bottles, and all sorts of utensils, and now and then even portions of dead bodies. These last are immediately thrown overboard, and nothing is said about them, lest inquiries should be made with a view to a coroner's inquest, and the sale of the fish interfered with thereby.

The men lead a hard life, leaving home on Monday morning and never going ashore until Saturday night, only putting into port at intervals to land their fish and starting back again for the fishing-ground immediately. "We never stop out on Sundays if we can anyway help it," said our skipper, "for we go home and have a good wash and change our clothes, for while we are at sea no water goes near our skin, except the spray which comes in over our bows." Though they have comfortable berths and bedding on board, they never use them; but throw themselves down, in their clothes, on the deck or on the benches in the cabin. The space below the deck is divided into three compartments,—the cabin; the hold, for stowing fish-tubs add baskets called "mawns," and the fore-cabin, for storing spare sails, spars, cordage, &c. While the above description was being given us, we had left the Breakwater far astern, and were approaching the fishing-ground, which is about ten miles from the land. As there was but little wind, the square sail and stern sail were hoisted up and set, the former a huge expanse of canvas containing some three hundred and seventy yards. This having been done, the trawl-net let go, the tiller unshipped, and the vessel being left to steer herself by the net and drift with the tide, the men threw themselves on the deck, and pipes and chat became the order of the day, the chief staple of conversation being afforded by fishing anecdotes. One of the crew, answering to the name of "Carotty Bob," a sobriquet bestowed upon him in honour of the flaming bristly stubble which crowned his sconce, came out exceedingly strong, especially with sundry smuggling stories, of which not he himself but "feyther" was the hero. This was one of them:—"Feyther used to live at Downderry, just in round Rame Head, on the Cornish coast, and he used to do a deal of smuggling, along with Farmer Treffry. Well, one night there was a heavy cargo of brandy and 'baccy run ashore, and there were a great many extra hands employed; amongst them, several strangers. There was one man in a green smock-frock, who had been working on Farmer Treffry's farm for a day or two before, and he made himself uncommon busy to be sure, in fact, he was the best hand of the lot. Well, the stuff was all safely stowed in different places, when early in the morning the officers came and nabbed it all and everybody that had helped to run it. You see the man in the green smock-frock was an exciseman sent down from Lunnon on purpose to catch Farmer Treffry. Well, feyther, he had six months in Exeter Gaol, and when he came out, he swore he'd have nothing more to do with smuggling. And he never did."

By this time the clouds had cleared away; and with the sun shining brilliantly overhead, and the sea smooth as a mirror below, the time passed pleasantly away until about noon, when we began to cast longing looks towards the well-filled hamper which we had brought with us. The skipper, interpreting our glances, informed us that he could not permit us to dine on our own provisions, but expected us to share his dinner. This was not long in making its appearance, and was served in state on an inverted fish-tub. First came a lordly leg of mutton boiled in sea-water,—and no one who has not been fortunate enough to taste it can have any idea what a delicate morsel that homely joint becomes when served *a la Neptune*. Shades of Kitchener, Glass, and Soyer, there is one gastronomic delight that you dreamed not of! Then there were magnificent potatoes with their jackets on, a dish of cabbage, and "figgy puddings" served up in the basins in which they had been boiled, and which it is the West-Country fashion to eat with the meat. "Sorry we have nothing better to offer you, gentlemen," said the skipper, "but that's the dinner we always have at sea." "A dinner fit for a lord," interposed Carotty Bob, who was looking on, but whom bashfulness prevented "falling to until the gentlemen had finished." That was not soon, however, for, what with the aforesaid *seance Neptunienne*, and that most ancient and best of condiments, hunger, we all declared we had never made a better dinner in our lives. "And now," said our friend P., "we will smoke *such* a pipe!" Glasses on board there were none, and we were obliged to discuss our Bass and our sherry with the aid of large teacups. The fishermen never take any beer or spirit to sea with them, but drink coffee or tea, as they find they can do their work better with beverages that are not intoxicating. Our crew were all temperate men, and Carotty Bob in particular declined our offers of "something to drink," for he confessed, with a somewhat sheepish air, that he had "got tight on shore about three months before, and made a fool of myself, and therefore promised the missus not to drink anything for a year to come." Soon after dinner we drifted close to a large flock of gulls busily engaged in superintending a "school" of mackerel. "These are the best fishermen," cried out "friend Robert," who was evidently the wit of the party. And shortly afterwards, when we came close to a guillemot—called "murr" by the sailors—floating solitarily along, but diving out of sight at our approach, our joker exclaimed, "Ah, *he's* gone in, and shut the door after him!"

The bright afternoon sped swiftly on, and the time approached for hauling in the net. Our improvized couch was cleared away, and tubs and baskets got ready for their legitimate use. The winch was manned, and we all took our turn at the handles as the tow-rope came slowly in. In about half an hour the beam made its appearance at the side of the vessel. Inch by inch it rose, the strain was enormous, and a small guy rope which led from the net to the stern "parted" in the middle with a loud snap. There was undoubtedly a great catch of something or other. Inch by inch rose the beam, but no fish were visible, because they were all in the "pocket." At length, as we peered over the side, a dull white mass began to be perceptible looming dimly up from the depths of the sea. Soon some few fish could be descried swimming about and endeavouring to escape through the meshes of the net, but the great white mass still remained opaquely dull and motionless. The pocket come up alongside the rigging, and there, owing to the snapping of the guy rope, stuck fast. But Carotty Bob was equal to the emergency. Springing lightly on the gunwale, and holding on to the rigging with both hands, he pushed with all the strength of his broad back against the slimy net. So on the pocket came clear, and plumped down on the deck with a thud which made the stout timbers of the Coquette tremble, and master Bob himself emerged from the fray with a magnificent Vandyke pattern conspicuously tarred upon his flannel trousers. The skipper, taking hold of the apex of the pocket, emptied its contents upon the deck. What a seething, struggling, writhing, wriggling mass it was! An apparently inextricable intertwining of heads and tails, with here and there a portion of a white belly or a dorsal fin just visible. At the first glance, the haul appeared to consist entirely of dog-fish, which look like miniature sharks, as they really are, and the fishermen were evidently grievously disappointed, for they make no use of them. "Up at Dover," said the skipper, "they skin 'em and sell 'em for Dutch eels, but the Plymouth folks ain't to be took in that way." Such an enormous quantity of dog-fish they all declared they had never seen at one time, and some idea of their numbers may be formed from the fact that five of us were occupied for a whole hour in throwing them overboard again. They are extremely voracious, and destroy a vast quantity of fish, and we came across more than one fine whiting with a huge slice taken out of his middle by their sharp incisors. To our surprise, they were tossed over the side to take their chance of life or death, for the men said it was too much trouble to kill them. As the heap began to lose its pyramidal shape, we found many other kinds of fish, and the dull leaden and white colours of the shark tribe appeared diversified with the bright silver of the whiting, the gold of the john dory and the pollack, the dull crimson of the red mullet, the brilliant reds and yellows of the gurnard and the connor, and the beautifully variegated spots of the larger dog-fish or bounce. The skins of these last are sometimes dried and used by cabinet-makers in polishing their finer work. No one who has not seen sea fish just as they are taken from the water can have any true notion of the vividness of the hues of some of them as they lay gasping and quivering in the sunlight. The under sides of the pollack especially look as if they had been bathed in liquid gold, but this lovely tint last but a few moments after they had ceased to live. Among other fish, we came upon a strange-looking monster, which the men called a monk, confounding it with another fish which it strongly resembles, but which was in reality the fishing frog or angler, known in some parts as the sea-devil, and in Scotland by the very expressive title of widegab. It seemed to be all mouth, which gaped to the width of fifteen inches, the whole length being three feet, while the body tapered rapidly away from the back of the head. Our skipper expounded the habits of this odd-looking creature. At the extremity of the upper jaw are two slender filaments, which the fish can erect or depress at pleasure. One of these, which is about a foot long, terminates in a triangular piece of skin, about the size of a half-a-crown, and having a shining appearance. As the angler lies flat at the bottom, he raises this filament, and the triangle plays about in the water, attracting his prey, which, incautiously approaching, is ruthlessly gobbled down. "I wish we could catch all the fish we want with as little trouble as he does," remarked Carotty Bob, with a tone of envy in his voice, as he took hold of the unsavoury-looking monk and flung him overboard. The dog-fish and other useless fish having been thrown away, the crew proceeded to assort those that were fit for the market. Among other odds and ends were a very large lobster, some "baby lobsters" and "baby soles," a fine fresh-looking cabbage, with a long stalk and roots all complete, sundry whelks and other shell fish, including some scallops, and an old Wellington boot. The whiting filled several mawns, the john dory, brill, and rays another, the gurnards, connors, and mullets a third, and so on, the finest fish being placed on the top. "Ah!" slyly remarked our irrepressible wag, "there's cheating in all trades except fishing." There was only one mawn full of hake, a fish which, twenty years ago, has been known to be sold at ninepence the dozen, but which has now become so scarce as to realize from one to two shillings each. It need hardly be added that the skipper stoutly refused to allow that this scarcity could be at all due to the destruction of the spawn caused by the incessant dredging of the trawlers.

While the fish were being assorted we had slowly sailed back to the harbour, and we took leave of our kind hosts about seven o'clock in the evening, delighted with our excursion, and with the feeling that we should not soon forget our trip in a trawler. A. R.

CAPTURED BY BRIGANDS.

(Once a Week.)

"At ten sharp, and mind you're punctual," was the parting injunction of my friend, as we separated at the door of the Casino Inglese, in Rome, during the month of April, 1869. Expeditions to various parts of the Campagna are among the chief attractions of the Holy City, when the mind has become, as it were, satiated and almost harassed by a continual round of sight-seeing. And very pleasant are these riding parties, consisting, as they do generally, of some seven or eight young people, with two or three married men to leaven the lump, the most important member being some *habitue* well acquainted with the turns of the Campagna. The morning of our expedition broke one of those lovely days that seem inseparable from a southern climate, and that positively shame the most determined sluggard from his bed to enjoy the morning air. At a few minutes before ten I was at the Porta del Popolo, inspecting my horse, and making sure that a small supply of corn had been sent for him in the carriage that was to accompany us. This carriage was occupied by three ladies, the mothers of the young girls on horseback, and by an English artist, who was in too delicate health to attempt the long ride to Galera. All told, our riding party consisted of eight; three ladies and five men, the extra one being Mr. Rivers, the well-known guide over the Campagna, to whom every wood and turn on its broad expanse is as familiar as the shops in Piccadilly are to a Londoner. With the arrival of the ladies began a long argument as to the hour the helpers were to meet the horses; which horse was the property of which lady; and a host of various trifles that eventually delayed our departure till 10.30, and would probably have kept us much longer had not Mr. Rivers, being a little deaf and very determined, quietly trotted off up the road, leaving us all to follow as best we could. After about half-an-hour's quiet riding we branched out on to the Campagna, and were soon merrily galloping along its enormous enclosures, our horses' heads set straight for Galera. In about four hours' time we were stabling our quadrupeds in a farm-house that lies half-a-mile from the deserted town itself, and helping each other to take off the saddles and bridles. We all then proceeded to walk down the hill to the spot chosen for our pic-nic. Imagine, reader, a spreading walnut tree by the banks of a noisy stream, a large cave in the background, and behind that a high precipice covered with brambles and shrubs; on the right, the ruins of Galera, now covered with ivy and weeds, on the left, a lovely valley running into the broad Campagna. This was the place we had chosen, and I think I may fairly say a fitter or lovelier spot could not have been fixed upon. "Ho! Ludovico! bring out the *mayonnaise*, now the bread, plates, knives, and glasses, and let us set to work at once, for Galera is no place to tarry in"—malaria and other noisome diseases attack the loiterer in this pleasant valley, and cause him to rue the day he sojourned here too long. Luncheon over, we young ones wandered round the ruins, while the artist, Mr. Rivers, and the two other occupants of the carriage, took an elevated position to enjoy the view. For two hours we clambered over the stones, peered into roofless houses; admired ruined churches, and tumbled into holes craftily concealed by overhanging branches, until, at last, we arrived at the conclusion that the time had come to return for our horses. It was then four o clock, and we dawdled so long on our road up to the farm, picking the violets that covered the banks on our way, that it was past five when we filed out of the yard on our road homewards. I never yet saw a riding party, especially a Roman riding party, on a fine spring evening that did not divide itself into pairs, and, strange to say, those pairs are generally very much engrossed by each other's conversation: far be it from me to say they flirt. Birds fly in pairs very often, and as Harold Skimpole would say, "Mankind will not surely deny to young people what it concedes to birds;" and during this eventful ride mankind, represented by Mr. Rivers, had been gracious towards the young, never once interfering with their conversation or suggesting the presence of a gooseberry picker, as a third person is sometimes not inaptly styled. Now it happened that I, the writer of this narrative, had taken up my position as a member of the last pair, the second person being one of Columbia's fair daughters. I hope it does not sound conceited to say that she was sufficiently interested in my conversation to lag behind the rest with me, and to trust to my knowledge of the Campagna to bring her eventually in safety to the Porta del Popolo; at all events such was the case, and as such I relate it. The sun was now fast setting, and those in front of us were urging their horses into a gallop, wishing to reach home before darkness came on. By this time Miss K. and myself were some distance behind our party, and whilst entering a wood that lies about half-way between Galera and Rome, I mentioned to her that when once clear of the trees it would be better for us to push on and join the main body of the party, as I thought that our horses were getting tired and that they would go better in company. The path through the wood was narrow and Miss K. preferred leading, so that when about half-way through she was ahead by perhaps a hundred yards. Suddenly I found my horse's bridle seized and myself roughly dragged from the saddle by a man who had started from the bushes. Before I could open my lips to shriek a word of warning to Miss K., I had a dirty rag stuffed into my mouth, and found myself in danger of speedy suffocation. However, I had the satisfaction of seeing Miss K. look round, and taking in at a glance the state of affairs, whip her horse into a canter that soon enabled her to outstrip the ruffian, who had started in pursuit of her. My own horse too had escaped and rushed wildly through the bushes in the direction of Rome. The man who had attempted to seize my companion, finding his chase a fruitless one, now returned, and aided brigand No. 1 in the pleasing and lucrative pursuit of rifling my pockets, which they soon eased of the few coins I had with me, my pocket-book, and handkerchief, but a glad smile came over their faces as they drew out of my inside pocket a small silver mounted pistol that I always carried with me, fondly imagining that it might some day prove useful: foolish hope, and vain precaution! I had been dragged off my horse, and pinioned before I could get my hand near it; so much then for the utility of a pistol. As soon as the sound of horses' hoofs had died away in the distance, my captor roughly jerked me to my feet, and proceeded to drag me through the bushes in the direction of Galera, he still kept the filthy rag over my mouth, and I was well nigh sick from the odour of the garlic it exhaled. I had now sufficiently recovered from my surprise to examine the looks and dress of my captors. They were both dark, strong looking men of middle stature, not at all of a bad cast of countenance, and clothed in the regular Campagna peasants' dress, with a sheepskin sort of jacket. Guns they had none, but each man wielded a thick stick, and I shrewdly suspected carried in his pocket the invariable stiletto of the Roman peasant. I was not much of an Italian scholar, and these men talked in a very different Italian from mine, but still I managed to catch a few words of their conversation, from which I made out that they were calculating on the chance of reaching Galera, before the gendarmes, that were sure to be sent out by the riding party immediately on their arrival in Rome could overtake us. After about half-an-hour's walk the rag was removed from my mouth but I had a strong hint given me as to preserving silence, by seeing my own pistol at full cock pointed in a line with my ear, and a sign given me by the man on my right that I should receive the contents of it if I attempted to call for help. After an hour's hard walking, I became so exhausted that I felt hardly able to proceed. I had been in delicate health during part of my stay in Rome, and I had not yet recovered my strength; besides, walking through bushes in boots and spurs is no light task. At last, totally exhausted, I threw myself on the ground, and showed by signs that I could not move on. After some hesitation, the man who had pulled me from my horse, proceeded to pull off my boots and spurs. "Well," thought I, "better to walk without them on this smooth grass where there are no stones." But I soon discovered my error, for I found that there were innumerable little hard lumps of earth and brambles that caused me the most fearful agony, and I was again obliged to throw myself down. My strength was now exhausted, and I signalled that if they wished me to proceed they must carry me. I closed my eyes and throwing my head back begged earnestly that I might be allowed some, if only ten minutes, repose. I had just begun to think they had granted me this petition when I was suddenly made to start up by the most fearful dart of pain through my feet; to my rage and horror I saw that the ruffians had lighted a match and were carefully applying it to the soles of my feet. They now explained to me by signs that unless I went on they would continue their pleasing operation till I did. For a moment I tried to bear the pain and to lie still, but the agony became too intense and I was forced to stand up; once fairly upright, they passed a rope round my waist and actually dragged me along. I felt that I was gradually losing consciousness, my eyelids closed, my head swam, a sort of buzzing noise filled my ears, and I became indifferent as to what was happening; I only felt an occasional pang of pain from my feet, now naked and bleeding. Suddenly I became alive to the fact that we were among the ruins of Galera, and by a great effort I sufficiently recovered myself to notice that we were entering a cave, formed by the fall of some large stones from the wall of the town that looked over the valley. Once inside this place my captors tied my legs and arms and threw me on a rough couch of fern that was strewed near the entrance of the cave, and then left me to rest while they earnestly conversed at the other end. I tried hard to listen, but exhausted nature overpowered me directly and I fell into a deep feverish sleep. I must have slept about four hours when I was awakened by a terrible thirst, my eyes were burning and my head throbbed with such intensity as to be almost unbearable. The two men were sitting wrapped in their cloaks about five yards from my bed, and when I begged for some water one of them stretched out his arm and handed me a small jugful. Having slaked my thirst I fell back again and soon slept. I was rudely awakened by a feeling of suffocation and of intense heat about my head and neck. Alarmed at what I concluded was some new device of the enemy, I felt about with my hands, and found that one of the men was holding his cloak over my head and neck. At first I thought he meant to suffocate me, but soon the sound of men's voices came confusedly to my ear through the cloak, and I immediately guessed at what was really the case, that a party sent from Rome were searching the ruins in quest of me. My first impulse was to sing out for help; but I speedily subsided when I felt the pistol pressing against my temple. I then felt that my only chance was to lie still, and trust that one of the party, more minute and careful than the rest, would, during the search, discover the mouth of the cave and proceed to explore it; but the hope was very faint, for I remembered that the entrance was nearly concealed by hanging bushes and ivy, and it was almost impossible for anyone not knowing of the cave to suspect its existence; evidently, then, I must arrange some plan to attract the attention of the searchers, and that quickly. I do not think I mentioned that the floor of the cave was a steep incline, the lower end being the entrance; there was then a drop of some nine feet from the cave to the ground. We had climbed up this by means of some projecting stones. During my restless sleep I remembered having struck my feet against a small barrel at the end of my bed of fern. I now determined, if possible, to give this a kick, trusting to the velocity it would acquire in running down so steep an incline to carry it out of the cave before it could be stopped, and hoping that the noise of its fall would attract the attention of some of the police. So gathering up my feet as far and as quickly as I could, I gave the barrel a most energetic kick, which, though it had the effect of almost breaking my bare toes, sent the cask spinning down the incline, and out of the mouth of the cave. For a moment it hung in the ivy, and great was my fear that it would stick there, but it was too heavy, and finally fell with a crash, that made my heart glad, into the valley beneath. When the ruffian who was keeping my head covered felt the sort of jump I gave in order to effect my kick, he at first imagined that I was attempting to break my cords and escape, he bent down, therefore, to hold my head the tighter, and, consequently, the rolling barrel did not catch his eye; it was only when the noise of its fall came upon his ear that he suspected the real reason of my movement. As quickly as he could he pulled me from my couch, and tried to drag me to the other end of the cave, but seeing that he did not intend to use his pistol, I gathered courage and wriggled and struggled to such purpose, that before he could drag me very far, the cavern was filled with my friends, and my captors became in their turn prisoners. Luckily for me, that barrel that I had dispatched so vigorously had almost fallen on the cocked hat of a gendarme below, and this worthy naturally looking up, his practised eye at once caught sight of the projecting stones, and discovered their use; in less time than it takes me to write this, he had clambered up, calling as he went to his companions to follow him. Among the police I saw two of my English friends who had been of our riding party, and from them I learned, that when Miss K—— had caught them up—which, owing to their having increased their pace, she she did not do for some time—and had communicated my capture to them, they decided to make all haste for Rome, and then to send out a party of police in search of me. Their reason for not returning themselves at once was, that they did not know how many brigands there were, and they naturally did not wish to imperil the safety of three ladies in a probably useless search after one unlucky cavalier. We soon formed a cavalcade, and having borrowed a horse from the farm, where, on the previous day we had stabled our beasts, we again set out for Rome, arriving there in safety at eleven o'clock on the day following that on which we had started for our pic-nic. My narrative is only the plain truth, and may serve neither "to point a moral nor adorn a tale," but it will prove to my readers that in the present condition of affairs in and about the patrimony of St. Peter, picnic-ing in the Campagna, though very pleasant, has just a dash of danger in it which will make my adventurous countrymen relish the spot all the more, whilst the timorous may take warning at my having been "captured by brigands."

Breakfast.—Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand PIANO, by SCHRODER, in good condition, Rs. 400. Apply to A. B., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

ESSENCE ZOROASTER,
Dlle Chaman.
The most excellent and unsurpassed PERFUME hitherto manufactured in the world, made only by D. F. Warden, and sold by Messrs. Thomson & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay, and by all other Chemists.
The SUNDAY PERFUME will be also out on MONDAY morning only two or three dozen. Price in 2 ounce stoppered bottles, Rs. 5.
D. F. WARDEN.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN SEEDS from the Cape of Good Hope.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, in returning his sincere thanks to his Customers and Patrons for their past and recent favours, begs to inform them that his expected shipment of GARDEN SEEDS has just been received from the Cape of Good Hope in excellent condition, and trust those desirous of obtaining the same will favour him with their orders.
Among the varieties are the following:—Cape Early Knole Kole, Do. Flat Dutch Drumhead Cabbage, Do. Brunswick Do., Do. Sugar loaf Do., Do. Red Dutch Drumhead Cabbage for Pickling, Blood Red Beet, Cauliflower, White large Drumhead Cabbage, and Cos Lettuce, &c., &c.
N. B.—A few packets of the previous consignment of Garden Seeds from England remains on hand, for which early orders are solicited.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.
Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 ,, ,,	,, 2,600
6 ,, ,,	,, 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.
A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.
Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.
Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.
Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
KINLOCH and ALLAN, havng been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.
The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.
The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Kurrachee Sub-agency.
The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
Head Office—PARIS.
Agencies.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000
Head Office.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
Board of Directors.
John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
Chief Manager—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.
Agents in Scotland,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
Circular Notes.
The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.
Current Deposit Accounts.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.
Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,
All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,568
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.
Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
Directors.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

DIVISION of PROFITS.
1870.
The EIGHTH DIVISION of the Company's Profits is appointed to be made at 15th November 1870, and all Policies now effected will participate.
The Fund to be divided will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th November 1865.
The Company's Business Year will CLOSE on 15th November 1869, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, the proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited)

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.
P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.
Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.
Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.
JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.
SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.
CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.
MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.
Terms—Cash.
RI PAIRS of all kinds carefully made.
Up-country station orders punctually attended to.

NOTICES.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.
N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.
Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.
Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.
Guarantee given with every Watch.
A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.
American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.
Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.
ROSSELET & Co.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.
This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation.
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.
Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.
"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.
JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.
The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.
Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.
HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.
ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.
The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.
The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.
A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.
Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)
THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.
The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.
The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.
The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.
The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—
The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.
An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.
An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.
The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.
The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.
CERTIFICATES.
Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.
Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.
(Signed.) Hugh Rose.
Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.
I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.
Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.
I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.
(Signed.) R. B. Moore.
Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE PIECES of LAND at MAHIM, behind the Hussalee Tank and between G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.
On SATURDAY the 23rd October, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, No. 9, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th September, 1867, by order of the mortgagee, Gungabaee, widow of the late Cassinath Atmaramjee Nayeck, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Junardhun Atmaramjee Humbeed, all those three pieces or parcels of LAND or FORAS GROUND, situate at Mahim, near the Hussalee Tank, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Foras Ground under No 533, and now standing in the name of the said Junardhun Atmaramjee, under Nos 73 and 75, containing by admeasurement 216 Burgs or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the G. I. P. Railway Road, on or towards the west by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Road and pieces of Foras land belonging to different persons, on or towards the south by a footpath or water way of the Tank of Hussalee, on or towards the north by the salt batty grounds belonging to Doming Gome Allenachar and Sinor Manuel Souza.
All the three pieces will be sold in one lot.
Property will be on view four days previous to the date of sale.
For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, at No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.
Flag pins will be attached to mark the spot.
HEERALALL & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.
AUCTION SALE of Landed Properties by order of the Official Assignee and with the consent of the Mortgagee. In Re Nagojee Ramjee Bhoslay and Cassinath Nagojee Bhoslay, Insolvents.
On Wednesday, the 27th day of October 1869, after 3 P. M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and with the consent of the mortgagee Soloman Abrahamjee Dewakur, the right, title, and interest of the above insolvents in the following land properties, viz.:—
Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or fazendary ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting the south side of the Chinch Bunder 4th row, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, containing by admeasurement in breadth 22 feet and in length 21 feet 6 inches or thereabouts, bounded as follows, viz., on or towards the east by the house of Pessoo Majra, on or towards the west by the house of Khundoo barber, on or towards the north by the vacant ground, and towards the south by Chinch Bunder fourth row.
Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or fazendary ground belonging to Rahimtoola Ahmed, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, built thereon, situate, lying, & being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Oomereaddy first row, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, containing by admeasurement in breadth 22 feet, length 53 feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, viz., towards the east by the house of Parsee Nusserwanjee, on or towards the west by the Oomereaddy 1st row, towards the north by the property belonging to a mosque, and on or towards the south by the house of Parsee Nusserwanjee.
Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or fazendary ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Chinch Bunder fourth row, in the sub-district of Bholeshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, containing by admeasurement in breadth 22 feet, in length 32 feet, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, viz., towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Chinch Bunder fourth Row, on or towards the north by the house of Ladha Lowana, and on or towards the south by the house of Nowrojee Heerjee.
For all further particulars apply at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
An excellent light park phaeton with a pair of lamps.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1869.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
On Tuesday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Damodher Madewjee Waddy, near Kalbadavie, on account and at the risk of Indentor Mahomed Ally Ackroombhoy, Earthenware Dealer—
20 crates of earthenware
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, Marine Street, Bombay.
SALE of TIMBER.
This day, Saturday, 23rd inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Mazagon Darookhanna, the whole stock in trade of Ebram Tarmahomed, going to pilgrimage, consisting of teak beams, boards, scantlings, post and other building materials in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.
25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
SALE of PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
On Monday, the 25th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, an invoice of 176 cases preserved provisions landed from the ship Victoria Cross, consists of 1 & 2 lbs. tins roast jugged, stewed and curried hare, roast stewed and curried rabbit, kidney, giblet, gravy, ox cheek, hare, chicken, ox tail, mock turtle and green peas soup, chicken and mutton broth, hodge podge, mulligatawney, fendon haddocks, kippered herrings, jams and ½ lbs. tins, essence of beef.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On Monday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms—
9 bales grey shirtings.
4 do. do. jaconets.
3 do. do. T cloths.
5 cases grey and white dhotees.
1 case containing pictures without frame.
A few cases Duke of Edinburgh superior sauce.
An invoice of 9 cases electro-plated ware, and fancy goods, landed from the ship Thomas Bell, consisting of electro-plated butter tubs and coolers, salvers, salt cellars, tea kettles on stands, liquor, pickle, breakfast, cruet, and egg frames, cake and sugar baskets, waiters, flower vases, &c.
504 dozens assorted collars in Japan tin boxes.
10 ,, Japan cash boxes of assorted sizes.
12 pairs handsome silver mounted buggy or brougham lamps.
2 30 by 36 in. fire and thief proof safes.
120 dozens 3, 6, & 9 feet measuring tapes.
30 silver watches of various sorts.
An invoice of English gold jewellery, consisting of Albert and guard chains, curbs, German silver watches, &c.
4 gentleman's saddles with bridle complete.
One lady's do. do.
On account and risk of Gorthen Annunjee—
25 tons, 3 cwts. 0 qrs. 8 lbs. English spelter.
SALE of PIECE GOODS.
On Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, in the new piece goods market without the Fort, on account and at the risk of Dossabhoy Jewanjee, by order of Dhunjeeshaw Pestonjee.
4—M B—266 to 295—30 bales grey shirting, 7 lb. 40 in.
SALE of TALLOW.
On Thursday, the 28th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Carnac Bunder—
76 casks tallow containing 297 cwts.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On Saturday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, No. 12 and 13, at 1 P. M., in Apollo Street, cases of Panoramic balls, wicks for argand and kerosine lamps, mirrors in gilt frames, pictures in rosewood maple and gilt frames, clocks and time-pieces, coloured candlesticks, flower vases, &c., an invoice of new kerosine table, hanging, wall, and chamber lamps, spare chimnies, globe, &c., also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as shirtings T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, dhoties, scarfs, &c.
AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, brougham, horse, a first-rate square Collard's pianoforte, &c., at No.—Middle Colaba.
On Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the above mentioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, brougham, horse, &c., the property of Dr. John Reynolds (changing his residence); the same comprises glassware, neat dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated dish covers, hot water curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, salvers, plated spoons and forks, candlesticks, cutlery, &c., a set of camp dining tables, sideboard, screens, carved, circular and pier tables, conversation couches, drawing-room, easy, and armchairs, double and single hanging argand lamps, with drops, rich English carpets, handsome engravings, bookstands, a first-rate mahogany square pianoforte by Collard & Collard, blackwood and iron four post bedsteads, camp cots, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, writing tables, a Monti Christo Rifle in case, a musical box playing 8 airs, chests of drawers, child's cradle, clocks and time pieces, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, partition and door screens, China mattrass, &c. &c.
At 3 P. M.
An English built double-seated brougham, with lamps, and shafts (in good condition).
A serviceable grey carriage horse, 2 sets of single and one set of double harness, child's pera abulator, child's horse, &c., &c.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.
AUCTION SALE of very elegant and valuable household furniture, best Tucker's and other chandeliers, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, pier, and round tables with marble slabs, rich pier glasses in gilt frames, an elegant double-seated brougham, &c., at No. 20, Tardeo, Breach Candy Road, (opposite the Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy's Bungalow.)
On Thursday, the 28th, and Friday, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., each day Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very elegant household furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman (changing his residence) the same comprises handsomely carved circular tables with and without marble slabs, conversation, sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy and arm chairs, pier tables with marble slabs, handsome chiffoniers, teapoys, rich ornaments and vases, best 12-3 and single light hanging argand lamps with drops, handsome pier glasses in rich gilt frames, a singing bird in brass cage with dome, rich velvet, Brussels and drugget carpets, engravings in maple, gilt and other frames, a set of blackwood camp dining tables, a fire-proof Chubb's treasury chest on a blackwood stand, an 8 day Savory & Sons' clock (strikes hour and half hour,) round American and other clocks, carved sideboard, several pairs of globe lamps, bedsteads, camp cots, one brass four-post handsome bedstead with mattrass and curtain, blackwood clothes and gown presses, carved wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing tables, toilet glasses, whatnots, dining-room chairs, hanging punkah, plated candlesticks, dessert, dinner and tea sets, glass and plated articles, and miscellaneous goods, &c., &c.
At 2 P. M. on the first day of sale.
One English-built double-seated brougham in perfect order by Lewis of Long Acre, with lamps, pole, and shafts.
One bay Arab horse, quite and handsome, about 5 years old.
One child's carriage and a set of plated mounted harness, &c.
Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property can be inspected 4 days prior to the day of sale.
AUCTION SALE of musical boxes, clocks, pictures, revolvers, flower vases under domes, and miscellaneous articles, &c., at a shop No. 5, Meadow Street, Fort.
(To make room for the new goods to arrive for the season.)
On Saturday, the 30th day of Oct. inst., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are favoured with the instructions by Messrs. Rosselet & Co., to sell by public auction, at their premises, No. 5, Meadow Street, Fort, at 1 P. M., a large stock of undermentioned articles, musical boxes in great variety of number of tunes, and sizes, playing English, Native, and Foreign airs, clocks of London, New York and Paris, made in wooden and metal cases, 8 days striking looking glasses, large size for saloons, with gilt frames, mechanical pictures of all sizes, work tables with musical boxes, saloon pistols No. 1 and 3 with the latest improvements, walking sticks, inkstands, revolvers of different sizes of superior finish, imitation flowers under domes, aquiriums, pictures with gilt frames, and other miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention.
The above articles will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.
AUCTION SALE of handsome carved household furniture, brougham, horse, &c., on the Parell Road, (near the entrance to the Governor's Gate).
On Wednesday, the 3rd November next, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, Parell Road (near the entrance to the Governor's Gate), the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, neat dinner and tea set, a rich crimson and gilt dessert set, plated dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, salvers, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, tea set, a box of dessert knives and forks, a mahogany box of plated king's pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, fish knife and fork, an ice pitcher, cutlery, &c., and the furniture all carved well-seasoned blackwood, such as circular, pier, and card tables, chiffoniers, open carved half-backed couches, drawing-room, easy and low chairs, 5 tire whatnots, side tables, blackwood bagatelle table, with balls, cues, &c., 5 light bronze gas lamps, large mirror, fine engravings in gilt and other frames, tea poys, figures and vases, bronze table lamps, clocks and time-pieces, square dining and camp tables, sideboard, screen, dining-room chairs, carpets, large camp cots, clothes presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, a few dozen flower pots of plants, &c., &c.
At 2 P. M.
An English-built single-seated brougham by James Henderson and Co. of Glasgow, with a large size bay horse, and a set of harness.
No catalogues and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
One new teakwood gig, copper-fastened, expressly built for the owner's use by a European Boat-builder, length 26 feet, beam 5½ feet, depth 2½ to 3 inches, with oars, complete.
1 large English cooking stove.
A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Pale sherry and Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.
Cases of Castillon brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soaps.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1869.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, Meadow Street.
SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM, by PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of the Mortgagees.
Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction on the following days, on the premises, the under-mentioned property belonging to Sudanund Gunpatt Bhundary, Bali Bapoo Raghoonath Ramchundra and Muthoorabai, wife of Bhawoo Annunta Poy, on account and risk of the said parties, by virtue of indenture of mortgage bearing date the 23rd September 1868, executed by them unto Gooiba Tara, Natha Oka, Ujba Khoosall and Jaitha Dewa, mortgagees.
LOT No. 1.—On Saturday, the 6th November, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Awul Bhat, with trees and plantation standing or growing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mahim Wood, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 638, containing two wheels, and containing by admeasurement 7,500 square yards, be the same little, more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road on or towards the west by the property of Bhugwan Marwady, on or towards the north by the property of Mr. Lyon Seals, and on or towards the south by the property of Balla Rowjee.
LOT No. 2.—On Monday, the 8th November, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. All that piece or parcel of land, ground, or oart of cocoanut plantation called Mallawadee with other trees thereon standing and growing, containing two wheels situate lying and being at Mahim Wood, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and fronting the public road called the Auggur road on the west side thereof, and containing by admeasurement about 7,600 square yards, and which said ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue by pension under No. 244 and Tax No. 85, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the oart of Rowjee Purbhoo, on or towards the west by the Auggur road, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the oart called Demuddootee.
LOT No. 3.—On Tuesday, the 9th November, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. All that piece or parcel of land, ground or oart of cocoanut and other trees and plantation thereon, standing and growing, situate, lying, and being at Mahim Wood, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing two wheels, commonly called Muddavtee, and containing by admeasurement 12,427 square yards be the same a little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 244, and bounded as follows, viz., on or towards the east by the property of Rowjee Purbhoo, on or towards the west by the Auggur road, on or towards the north by the oart called Mallawadee, and on or towards the south by the public passage.
LOT No. 4.—On Wednesday, the 10th November, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. All that piece or parcel of land or oart of cocoanut trees commonly called Khaleeha Bhat and other trees and plantation thereon, standing and growing, containing two wheels situate, lying, and being at Mahim Wood, without the Fort walls of Bombay, fronting to the public road, on the west side thereof in the sub-district of Mazagon containing by admeasurement 8,00 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under No. 643, and bounded as follows, viz., on or towards the east by the batty fields, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by a passage or serventee lying between this oart and the oart of Francisco de Cruz, and on or towards the south by the oart of Rungajee Prabhoo.
Conditions of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale, and for further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1869.

MR. HARRY EMANUEL,
of
18, New Bond Street, London,
DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER to the QUEEN, begs to state that he is open to receive Consignments of Precious Stones and Pearls, either on Purchase or for Sale on Commission.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London, Mr. George Street, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. and W. Galignani, and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. Thacker, Spink, and Co., Madras, Messrs. Pharoah and Co.